

THE NEW NORTH

NION

VOLUME 9. NO. 40.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1891.

THAT LAND DECISION.

THE "WATER RESERVE" TEST CASE DECISION IN FULL.

General Land Commissioner Carter Gives an Exhaustive Opinion on the Johnson-Crawford Case. The Local Land Office Decision is Sustained in Every Particular.

October 19th the Milwaukee Journal published the news from Washington that Commissioner Carter had decided the famous "water reserve" test case in favor of the settler. The decision was not promulgated until Nov. 2, and has been printed in but one paper, The Wausau Central. As the desire to see how the general land office would view Register Sanders' judgment of the case is not confined to those particularly interested, but is shared by all residents of this county, we print below the decision in full. It is addressed to the local land office and says:

This case involves the S¹/₂ of S¹/₂ of Section 32, Township 37 north, Range 9 east.

This defendant made his homestead entry at your office December 20, 1890, for the above described land.

January 8, 1891, this contestant presented at your office an application to make homestead entry for the same lands, which was refused by you on the ground that the land had been segregated by defendant's entry.

This plaintiff, on the same day he filed his said application, filed with you the proper papers and affidavits and tendered to you the proper fees; one of said affidavits stated that he entered said land as a settler on the 20th day of December, 1890, at two minutes past twelve o'clock, a. m., and commenced the erection of a house.

February 16, 1891, you ordered a hearing to determine the rights of the respective parties, returnable on the 16th of March, 1891.

On said last mentioned day the parties appeared before you in person and with their attorneys, and the defendant objected to the jurisdiction of your office, for the reason that it had no authority to order a hearing in this matter, that the affidavit purporting to be signed by John Johnson has never been sworn to before any officer authorized to administer an oath, and for the further reason that the settler has not shown himself to be entitled to a government homestead.

This objection was over-ruled by you, and the evidence was introduced by both parties.

March 23, 1891, you rendered your joint decision in favor of plaintiff and recommending the cancellation of defendant's entry.

A copy of said decision was duly served upon the defendant's attorney on the day it was rendered. And April 8, 1891, this defendant appealed to this office, notice of which was given to plaintiff's attorneys.

Defendant's objection made at the time of appearance before you, was properly over-ruled. The register and receiver have jurisdiction to hear and pass upon all cases of conflicting claims, where no certificate has been issued. The affidavit referred to in defendant's objection was executed by a person signing himself a Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Oneida county, Wis., and the seal of said court was affixed. The plaintiff showed, by his several affidavits, and his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, that he was a qualified person to make a homestead entry.

The evidence in the case shows that defendant was one of several hundred persons who presented themselves at your office on the day when this land was opened to entry, and about three o'clock p. m. he presented his papers and paid the fees to you, and his entry was then made of record. Nothing further appears to have been done by the defendant, except to go to the said land and cut some logs and commence to build a house.

The evidence further shows that the plaintiff went upon the land on December 20, 1890, at just two minutes past twelve o'clock, midnight, of December 19, 1890, and commenced to cut logs for a house; that he continued said work until Monday night, December 22, and on December 24, 1890, he removed his family, consisting of wife and three children, to said land, and has resided there since that time; that he has cleared about one acre of land and built a barn upon said land; that his house is about 14x16 feet in size and his barn about 12x12 feet; that said house is a comfortable one with one door and two windows, with board roof and board floor.

The only question in this case is that of priority of right.

These lands were restored to entry by the act of Congress approved June 20, 1890, which took effect December 20, 1890, and it was therein provided that the lands thereby restored should be subject to homestead entry only, and "that no rights of any kind shall attach by reason of settlement, or equating upon any of the lands * * * before the day on which such lands shall be subject to homestead entry at the several land offices, and until said lands are offered for settlement no person shall enter upon and occupy the same," etc.

The contention of the plaintiff is,

that the time at which the said land was thrown open to settlement, by the terms of said act was twelve o'clock at midnight of December 19, 1890, and the defendant maintains that the reasonable construction to be given to said act is that settlement and entry were to be simultaneous, and the time was the hour of nine o'clock of the 20th day of December, 1890, the time when the doors of your office are required to be open.

It is also contended that the land was not subject to settlement by any claimant until after such claimant had first made entry thereof at the local office.

Under the pre-emption law a settler upon offered land has thirty days after he becomes a settler on the land in which to place his filing on record; and, if the land settled upon is unoffered he has three months after settlement in which to make filing.

By act of May 11, 1880, (21 Stats. 144), it was provided—

"That any settler who has settled, or who shall hereafter settle, on any of the public lands of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, with the intention of claiming the same under the homestead laws, shall be allowed the same time to file his homestead application and perfect his original entry in the United States Land Office, as is now allowed to settlers under the pre-emption laws to put their claims on record and his right shall relate back to date of settlement the same as if he settled under the pre-emption laws."

The provision of the statute last mentioned is general and applied to all public lands of the United States unless clearly excepted therefrom by special act. It cannot be contended that the act of June 20, 1890, in express terms, excepted the land in question from the operation of the above provision of act of May 11, 1880; and, Congress having provided in the act opening the lands in question to settlement, "That no rights of any kind shall attach by reason of settlement, or equating upon any of the lands before the day on which such lands shall be subject to homestead entry," it certainly may be fairly implied that on and after said day the lands involved would be subject to the rights of such settlers. If settlement, as indicated, was not contemplated by the act, the penalty or forfeiture clause placed therein against settlement made prior to the day on which the lands were subject to entry, would be wholly unnecessary. The land, therefore, being properly subject to entry on December 20, 1890, the further question arises as to the exact moment of said day on which the same was first open to such settlement. In order to facilitate the proper conduct of business before the local land office throughout the country, certain hours of each day (usually from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.) have been set apart during which the respective offices are open for the transaction of business. The period of the day during which the local offices are thus open for the transaction of business has come to be regarded as the business or official day by parties transacting business before the office and an entry, of course, could only properly be placed of record in the local office during the time such office was open for business.

Notwithstanding this, however, actual settlement, followed by residence and improvement, has always been held to confer a right of homestead which attaches from moment of settlement, even though such settlement may have been made at an hour when the local office was not open for the transaction of business or reception of applications to enter. And this is true even though such settlement may have been made at an unusually early hour or in the night time. This being the ordinary rule, and under the circumstances of this case, I am inclined to the opinion, that when Congress provided that the land in question should not be opened to settlement before the "day" on which such lands should be subject to homestead entry, it meant the usual calendar day of twenty-four hours.

Blackstone says: Generally, in legal signification, the term (day) includes the time elapsing from one midnight to the succeeding one. (2 Blackstone Comm. 141).

But even concluding by way of argument that the land involved in this case was not subject to settlement until 9 o'clock a. m. on December 20, 1890, I am unable to see in what way such concession would benefit the defendant herein. The evidence shows that said defendant's application to enter the land in question was not presented to the local officers until about 3 o'clock p. m. on said day, which was several hours subsequent to the time when Johnson's settlement rights attached to the land, even granting that such rights could not legally attach thereto until the local office was opened for the purpose of receiving entries. I am, therefore, of opinion that in the light of all the circumstances of this case, Johnson, by reason of his settlement made upon the land at a time when the same was subject to such settlement, thereby acquired a right to the land in controversy, which is prior and superior to that of Crawford under his entry.

Crawford's homestead entry, accordingly, is held for cancellation, and in case this decision becomes final his entry will be canceled and Johnson's application allowed to go of record.

Notify all parties in interest of this decision and Crawford of his right to appeal therefrom.

THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.

Mrs. McDonald Not Persecuted.

Several papers in the lower country have copied an article which appeared in the Oshkosh Times recently, purporting to give a reason for the conviction of Mrs. McDonald here at the recent term of court. The article states that if stories coming the north are to be relied upon Mrs. McDonald is an innocent woman and the victim of a conspiracy; that is to the financial interest of certain persons to have her out of the way, as she has claims on certain property they wish to get control of. It alleges that a business man of Eagle River attempted to purchase the land of Mrs. McDonald, but she refused to sell; that this man was heard to say he would get the land, or get her out of the way. The papers say that the matter should be thoroughly investigated. If it is investigated thoroughly it will be found that Mrs. McDonald was convicted of running a disgraceful and unlawful place in the business center of Eagle River—not by any one man's testimony or efforts—but by the testimony of a number of reputable citizens of that place whose character and integrity refute any charges of conspiracy. The woman's own testimony did as much as any of the others to convict her, and if she has had any differences with regard to land ownership with any people of Eagle River, that issue certainly had nothing to do with her conviction.

The men who testified here, and pronounced the verdict as a just one, lead us to think that the Oshkosh Times has listened to the talk of some disappointed one, whose regret at her conviction inspired the thought of persecution.

A New Train Service.

It is common talk among the railroad employees that the Lake Shore road will soon inaugurate an important change in train service on the north end. The change contemplates running Nos. 5 and 6, the day through passenger trains from Monico to Hurley, over the new line and transferring the two freights and accommodation trains which now run on the new line over to the old, via Eagle River and Watersmeet. A new two stall round house has been built at Monico, which lends color to the rumor. If the two day passenger trains are so changed it is quite likely that their meeting point will be Rhinelander, and an eating house be put in here. While the new plan, if carried out, will result in some advantages, it will also be a slight disadvantage in taking two train crews from town. The railroad men expect the change to be made very shortly.

Whitney-Dunn.

George A. Whitney, of Bessemer, Mich., and Miss Anas Dunn were married Tuesday morning, Nov. 10. The ceremony took place at the Catholic church. Rev. Father July officiated. The event was witnessed by only a few relatives and intimate friends. The newly wedded pair left for Chicago Tuesday noon, and after a brief trip will return to Rhinelander where for the present they will reside. Both of the contracting parties have resided here for several years and are held in high regard by their many friends. The bride is one of the most estimable young ladies of the city, and the groom is a trusted and capable employee of the Lake Shore road, whose integrity and worth has earned him many friends. May success and happiness be theirs.

To Be Tried at Stevens Point.

The old case of the Underwood Lumber Company against the Pelican Boom Co., which was tried at Wausau two years ago and afterwards carried to the supreme court, is to come up again in Portage county next week. Many issues of the case were permanently decided by the supreme court, and only a few are to appear in this trial. It is not thought that it will take over a day or two to complete the trial. A number of witnesses will go from here.

County Board's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the county board was adjourned from last Tuesday to November 17. The principal business will be the auditing of justices' and constables' accounts, and equalizing the assessed valuation of the several towns of the county.

Land, Log and Lumber Co., vs. Minocqua.

The above entitled case will be tried at Phillips next week, before Judge Parish. The issues of the case were stated at length in these columns at the time complaint was served. Briefly, it is a contest to set aside as illegal the town of Minocqua tax for the year 1890. The complainant company give as reasons that the officials were illegally elected; the assessments were not properly made, and that the school levy is illegal for various reasons. The town board in their answer deny all charges with the exception of a certain portion of the tax, amounting to about \$600. District Attorney Shelton will argue the case for Minocqua.

Alex. Taylor Arrested.

Dep. United States Marshal Canty, of Minocqua, was in town Monday after Alex. Taylor, who is wanted by the Government for selling liquor without a license. The offense is charged to have been committed at Sanders, now Woodboro, where Taylor runs a disreputable place. Marshal Canty secured him without difficulty. Taylor claims to have done nothing wrong as he understood it. The money for his government license was deposited with Miller & McCormick, who had sent for it. Supposing it to be all satisfactory, he went on selling, without waiting for the license.

A Rare Literary Treat.

Rev. Gardner's lecture on the "Struggle for Christianity," we predict, will prove one of the most interesting literary treats ever enjoyed in this section. The subject is one of grand possibilities and in the hands of a gifted and experienced thinker and talker, such as Mr. Gardner is, it develops into one of the leading lectures of the day. Such eminent authorities as Col. Wiessart, of Milwaukee, unhesitatingly endorsed the man and lecture. The 21st will be a gala day with the John A. Logan Post. State Commander Upham and Adj. General Gray will attend the meeting and lecture.

Pensions and Claims.

A gentleman representing Milo B. Stevens & Co., pension attorneys, can be seen at the Oneida House, Rhinelander, Thursday, November 19, and the Central Hotel, Antigo, Friday, Nov. 20, by persons desiring information concerning pensions, bounties, etc., or having claims which they desire to have prosecuted by said attorneys.

Logging Outfit for Sale.

Complete outfit for three camps, including 28 set of logging sleighs, two patent snow plows, chains, tools, stoves, etc., etc.; for equipping camp, all as good as new, and now stored in warehouse at Rhinelander. For particulars enquire of Herman Appold, Company's agent, at Bristol's mill, Rhinelander, or Menasha Wooden Ware Co., Menasha, Wis. 36

Cash Offer.

W. S. Jewell offers cash purchasers the following inducements to trade with him:

	CASH.	CREDIT.
Fine work flour.....	\$1.45	\$1.50
\$1.00 worth of sugar.....	.95	1.00
50c Japan tea.....	.45	.50
Other teas in proportion.		
Potatoes.....	.35	.40
Cider vinegar.....	.25	.30
Kerosene.....	.13	.15
Rice.....	.07	.08
Arabian coffee.....	.24	.25
Four X ".....	.24	.25
Powder Baking Powder.....	.15	.25
5 bars soap (assorted).....	.22	.25
Economy soap, 10 bars.....	.25	.30
Honey Drip Syrup.....	.50	.60
Best N. O. molasses.....	.50	.60

Strayed.

A Jersey cow, fawn color, with white spots on sides and flank. Has a strap around neck with sleigh bell attached. Supposed to have gone towards Rhinelander or Tomahawk. A liberal reward will be paid to anyone giving information that will lead to her return.

YAWKEY & LEE Lbr. Co.,
Hazelhurst, Wis.

Bargains in Lots.

G. H. Clark has twenty lots in Rhinelander which can be bought at reasonable figures and on easy terms. Anyone wishing to buy a good, cheap house and lot, or a building site should call on him.

Men Wanted.

At Hazelhurst for work in yard and planing mill. Steady work the year round.
YAWKEY & LEE Lbr. Co.

BE A COMPANION to judge somewhat of the fifth year of its issue.

The Clothier, to his low prices and has the most complete

in number.

Mary Catherine Lee.
Homer Greene.
Harold Frederic.
C. A. Stephens.
Gents' is Fanny M. Johnson.
Loring G. Brown.
Will Allen Dromgoole.

CLOT.

Gents' is Fanny M. Johnson.

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Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH AND GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade.
Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.

The Price Tells!
The Quilt & Se

J. B. SCHELL,

Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths
always on hand. If you want a first-class
perfect-fitting suit call on me.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance

EXCHANGE.

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from \$100 to \$500 each. Also many of the finest Business Sites. Time given purchasers who intend building. Time given purchasers who intend buying. Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co. Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

... LOANS ...

I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

- - INSURANCE - -

I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world, and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurance at Equitable Rates.

- - ABSTRACT - -

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Davon Street.

PAUL BROWNE.

Order your coal now of W. D. H. rigan.

Mrs. C. Krueger is visiting relatives in Wausau.

A good horse for sale. Enquire W. S. Jewell.

Six first-class cows for sale. Enquire of S. Kelley.

Frank McIntyre, of Eagle River, in the city on business to-day.

Town Clerk Reed, of Minocqua, was at the county seat Tuesday.

Mrs. Thomas Ungers presented a husband with a ten-pound girl Monday.

E. L. Dimick has dry wool, long, short, for sale. Delivered to any part of the city.

You should not forget the lecture Rev. Washington Gardner at the Grand Opera House, Nov. 21.

A postoffice has been established Trout Lake in this county call Reynolds, with J. B. Mann, postmaster.

The Screen Door Factory is running nicely, turning out about 1200 doors daily, which number will be considerably increased shortly.

Henry Ritzman has purchased house and lot on North Brown street. His family came last week, and a new permanently located here.

Bottled goods, such as pickles, chow, olives, pepper-sauce, onion marmalade, salad dressing, English jam, etc., at cost, at Jewell's.

The Pete Peterson Company, who shows at the Grand tomorrow night, said to contain some good dancers a specialists. Get your seats early Jenkinson's.

J. A. Bremer, of the Screen Door Co. is here for a stay of a month or so.

HORSE MOUNT.



and storming at the pushing, struggling crowd. The swaying, surging through struggled and fought for vantage ground and cheered itself hoarse, as horse after horse was hurried upon the track. The burning rays of the August sun streamed down upon the great park and its impatient, waiting throng unheeded. Hats, canes and kerchiefs waved many a gay greeting as some rincey favorite with his gaudily clad rider cantered by.

"Twas a great event of a great meeting, this midsummer derby, and the people cheered and chafed and stormed in high good humor. What cared they for the burning sun or the stifling dust, when on the track beneath them over a half score of famous horses were gathering to battle to the finish. The victors of many a hard run field are here this day to struggle again for the supremacy. About the little booths and boxes excited men were elbowing and crowding their way, eager to stake their wealth on the result, and each shouting the odds on his favorite at the top of his voice. In the grand stand a thousand tongues wagged free, and a thousand forms swayed and swung in the frenzy of excitement. Below them on the course a dozen horses, rearing, plunging, striking, two score riders and groomers running and dodging, shouting and swearing, all made a scene rarely rivaled.

In one of the cramped, stuffy little dressing stalls back of the grandstand,



"DO, MOTHER, HURRY UP!" a sad faced, faded woman was deftly lacing the gilt cord in the scarlet doublet of a flushing, fair-haired boy. His golden yellow locks, but half concealed under his jaunty jockey cap, clustered in soft ringlets over the smooth brow. He taps the tiny topboot lightly with his whip and looks up into the mother's face, smiling, as she gave the last soft touches to tinsel and cord, and tenderly kissed the upturned cheek.

"Do, mother, hurry up!" called a rough voice outside the door, "what on earth's keeping you? That bell is going again and if we don't get a move on we're left, sure. Here, fly with you," as the boy came bounding forward.

The groom tossed him lightly up to the saddle of the prancing thoroughbred in waiting. "You two are all I have left now, since Fred and your father are gone, and 'twould break my—" "Oh, stop that creaking, mother, and don't you worry a little bit. Artie's backed old Tom afore, and he never got a scratch yet. Better get a good place where you can watch the finish and see me come in ahead. Now ahead with him, boys, and easy; look out for his heels."

And with a smile over his shoulder and a kiss on his hand the boy was hurried toward the course where the crowd, weary at the long delay, was loudly demanding the start.

"Now, careful, Artie," cautioned the brother, as he clung to the excited horse's bit, "show 'em how a ten-year-old can ride. Easy like on the start, and don't spare the whip on the finish. Mind you, boy, it's a new watch and chain if you win to-day. Grip him hard, now, and watch his swing."

"They're off! they're off!" is the roar now, and then a breathless hush, like a momentary calm in a night storm, to last till the race be done.

Round they come for the first mile, all bunched yet and everybody's race.



"THINK, MA, WE DONE IT, DIDN'T WE?"

A flash and a gleam of color in the dust cloud under the wire, and they are gone again. But the pace is killing now, the lurch is breaking apart, bottom and endurance are beginning to tell. One by one the weaker fall out and drop to the rear, till now at the last quarter only three are left "in it" at all. Down the stretch they come, whip, hand and spur, distended nostrils and eyes bulging from the sockets. Big Tom crowding the pole and coming like a whirlwind; he rushed by the gray filly and the favorite nowhere, away back in the rear.

Close by the railing on the grand stand is the mother, with the wind tossing her neglected hair about her face, her hands clasped over her breast, and her eyes strained on the flying horses. If an eye had noted her in that breathless time they would probably have wondered at her rapt excitement. But they never knew the mother love or fear that struggled in that throbbing heart or saw it in the fire of those staring eyes, as her boy, her baby, dashes under the wire.

"Goit, you've got it this time, hit him again, my money's on the favorite and she's nowhere."

"Big Tom, Artie Collins mount, wins by a neck," reads the judge, and the great event, the midsummer derby, is over.

Is it quiet now? A thousand voices blend in one mighty cheer as the winner and his rider come slowly back, reeking and reeling from the race. A thousand gaudy kerchiefs wave them welcome. Where is the favorite now? The idol of the morning is now down in the dust and another installed in its stead. And they cheer themselves hoarse anew over the new favorite, and almost carry horse and rider from the track.

With pale, bloodless face, and limbs that will hardly sustain him when helped to the ground, the boy staggers into the stall where the mother has returned to await him. With a very her outstretched arms receive him just as his strength is gone and he totters to fall.

"There, ma, we done it, didn't we?" he faltered. "Old Tom won the derby and ain't John happy now? We won't have to race any more now, will we, mother? Never have to ride again. Oh, I am so glad, for I was afraid to-day. Yes, mother, I was, that I would never get through that race. But I did, mother, didn't I?"

"Thank God for that, too, my boy," she whispered, as she caressed the flushed forehead.

"And won't we be happy, then, you and I and John, now old Tom has paid the mortgage on the farm again. You won't be tired and sick, then and—" his voice faltered and a flood of crimson blood gushed from his lips.

Some great artery overcharged and overtaxed in the excitement had succumbed, and now ere help could come it was too late. Yes, brave boy, you have backed your last mount and won your last race. You will never ride more save to cross the dark valley.

While the gray throng outside chafed and cheered and sang praises of the new favorite, he lay in the broken-hearted mother's arms and watched the ebbing of his life tide.

"Don't cry, mother dear, I am going to see father now and little brother. Tell John good-by, mother, when he comes, and tell him to be good to old Tom and—" it's so dark, mother, draw me closer, yet, and kiss me good-by."

He Had Change.
Tramp—Have you change for half a dollar?
Gentleman—Yes. Where's the half dollar?
Tramp—I haven't any, but I thort if you had change for a half dollar, you might have a dime or two for a poor man wot's seen better days. All the gents I have asked for help said they hadn't any change.—Good News.

He Didn't Know.
Marie (crossly)—That Harry Haskins never does know when to go home.
Katie—What's the matter; keep you up till midnight?
Marie (pettishly)—No; he went away at half past nine, when he might as well have stayed till half past eleven. Mamma and papa weren't at home.—Detroit Free Press.

Her Look of Admiration.
Big Brother—I should like to know what you've been flirting with that fool Saphead for?

Pretty Sister (indignantly)—I haven't. "Yes, you have. He told a friend you stood before him ten minutes as if entranced, and you looked straight into his eyes as if you would read his very soul, and he said if ever ardent admiration shone in a human face, it did in yours."

"Huh! The fool! I was looking at my own reflection in his eye-glasses."—N. Y. Weekly.

Wiped Out of Business.
McGarrigle—It's all up with me, ole man.
Hounstetter—What's th' trouble?
McGarrigle—You know th' museum ketched fire an' I lost all my curios.
Hounstetter—Yes.
McGarrigle—Well, then th' bearded woman an' th' tattooed man eloped, th' fat woman licked th' glass-eter an' got arrested, an' now comes th' last straw.
Hounstetter—What's that?
McGarrigle—Th' twin skeel-ton's fat-tin' up!—Judge.

Wonders of Science.
Blinks—If you have so much trouble with your teeth, why don't you get artificial ones? The idea of being bothered that way in this marvelous age of scientific and mechanical progress! I got a full set only a few months ago.
Jinks—Indeed! Are they a success?
Blinks—Success? I should say so. Why, I can almost eat with them.—Good News.

A Husband's Cruel Hat.
"Don't you think a war between England and Russia would cause a rise in bread as well as in wheat?" asked a newly-married woman, who makes her own bread of her hubby.
"I hope that something will occur which will cause a rise in your bread. It is terribly heavy," said her hubby.—Texas Siftings.

A Terrible Temptation.
Morris—I have just been discharged by the bank, Miss Mary, for making use of my confidential knowledge outside of the bank.
"How was that?"
"I proposed to a heavy depositor, and was accepted."—Life.

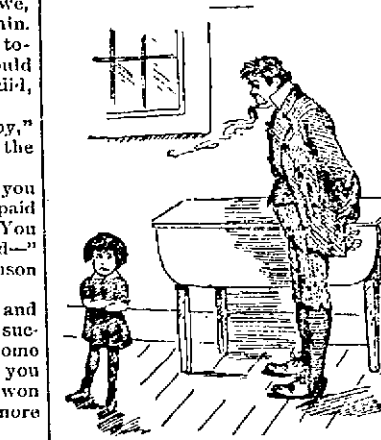
Made Him Sick.
De Tracker—The killing of that jockey in yesterday's race was a horrible affair, wasn't it?
De Better—Horrible, horrible. Just made me sick. I had all my money on that horse.—N. Y. Weekly.

Echoes from the Collection Plate.
Button—How are you getting along these days?
Dime—Badly. Closet is me in his pocket, and it is a life sentence.
Button—Um, and I expect to be sent to the heathen.—N. Y. Herald.

For Instance.
Editor—The only way to succeed in the newspaper business is to give the people what they want.
Friend—Have you got a ten-dollar bill you can let me have?—Puck.

A Game with a Limit.
Wife—Charley, why is that train called the "limited"?
Husband—Because poker is about the only game that the passengers play.—Judge.

FOREIGN PRESUMPTION.



Father—Now, look here, Dinnis, d'ye mind? I've towid yee foive or six toimes to go to Sunday school an' if I hav' to tell yez agin I'll giv' yez a bating that yez'll remember to the ind of yez days!

Son—Lay hands on me at your peril. The presumption of you foreigners is simply disgusting.—Life.

Over in Jersey.
New Yorker—Your police force here does not seem to amount to much. Have you found the perpetrator of the last murder that was committed?

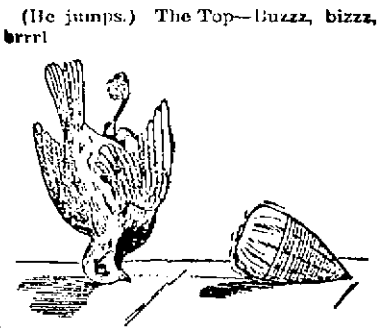
Local Official—Waal, no, we haven't got no perpetrator yet, but we found the corpse of the victim.—Texas Siftings.

Why Not?
Elderly Int. Well Preserved Widow (in business)—This is an employment agency, is it not?
Manager—It is, ma'am. What can I do for you?
"I want a bright, active, capable young man for a typewriter."—Chicago Tribune.

THE SPARROW AND THE TOP.



Pugnacious Sparrow (to top)—What are you buzzing and going on about? If you don't stop it I'll jump on you.



(He jumps.) The Top—Buzz, bizz, berrr!

The Sparrow (on his head)—Great bugs! I'm dizzy!—Golden Days.
How It Was Done.
Little Kenneth, aged nine, has a younger brother, Bert, whose mischievous ways cause him much unhappiness. He keeps constant watch over his small brother's odd pranks, and reports him to headquarters whenever he finds Bert disgracing the family. The other day he rushed in greatly excited.
"Mamma, Bert's got the oil can out of your machine drawer! Mamma, he's squirting the oil all over the grass in the courtyard!"
"Over the grass, Kenneth?"
"Yes, mamma," with a twinkle in his eye, "oil over."—Harper's Young People.

Needed Assistance.
Policeman (after midnight)—Here, move on.
Billkins—It's all (hic) right, officer; I live here. I shay, officer.
"Well, what is it?"
"I shay. You take thish key and (hic) open thish door and go quietly upstairs 'an' shce if my wife's ashleep."
"Humph! Suppose she shouldn't be ashleep, then what?"
"Well, if (hic) she mistakes you for me you (hic) you'd better run."—N. Y. Weekly.

TAKING OFFENSE.



Waiter—Menu, sir?
Uncle Josh (from Wayback)—Me, you skunk! What do ye mean me for?—Judge.

Political Hedging.
Wife—So the convention is over, and you haven't been nominated. Just think of all the money you've wasted on those horrid hums and rounders. Every dollar gone and—
Husband—Don't you worry when there's nothing to worry about. I have that money all back. Before the nominating campaign opened I bought a liquor saloon.—N. Y. Weekly.

Plea for Leniency.
A wicked western boy killed his father and mother and was duly found guilty.
"We ask for leniency in the sentence, your honor," said the lawyer for the defense.
"On what ground?" gruffly asked the judge.
"Your honor, the defendant is an orphan."—Judge.

Exequit.
"Yes, my brethren," continued the memorializer, "in a single night was our dear friend torn from the arms of his young wife. What mourning involves her at the most flourishing age! Widowed at twenty-eight years!"
"At twenty-six," interrupted the widowed, emerging for an instant from her tears and sobs.—Judge.

A Touching Sight to See.
Miss Shyster de Puyster—Shyster witnessed a touching sight this morning.
Mrs. Bobs-Jones—He was always soft-hearted. What did he see this time?
Mrs. Shyster de Puyster—He saw me touching him for a new diamond set.—Jewelers' Circular.

Nothing Easier.
Visiting Aunt (consulting railway guide)—I never could understand one of these things. It all Greek to me.
Boston Child (aged three)—If that's all it is, auntie, let me have it. I'll read it for you.—Chicago Tribune.

They Can't See the Reason.
Clara—I don't see why children couldn't be born ten years old.
Maud—It would be agreeable, and I don't see why girls couldn't be born married.—Jury.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge.
—The baby can't walk much himself, but he likes to see other people walk.—Texas Siftings.
—Circumstances are beyond the control of man; but his conduct is in his own power.—Disraeli.
—A good many self-made men evidently got tired before the job was finished.—Indianapolis Journal.
—Knowledge is the hill which few may hope to climb; only is the path that all may tread.—Lewis Morris.
—The debtor is the fellow who isn't at all anxious to have his creditors hurry on his account.—Rochester Post.
—They talk of a standard "pitch" for pianos. (The next door neighbor has no voice in the matter.)—Columbus Post.
—Fear and distrust, once sown in the heart of love, spring up from the seed into a forest that excludes the stars.—Lord Lytton.
—Abridged editions are a good deal like abridged trousers. They are shorter, but the style and grace are all gone out of them.—Puck.
—Character is like the grand old cathedral bell. Reputation is the brass tintinnabulum of the loud-mouthed auctioneer.—Dallas News.
—"Come to think of it, there is a great deal of push required in this business," murmured the manufacturer of baby coaches.—Baltimore American.
—Girls who allow sparring in their homes should use smokeless powder so that the engagement may not be discovered.—Baltimore American.
—It is so easy in the spring, when apple-trees are in blossom, for a man to promise his friends all the apples they want in the fall.—Arlington Globe.
—We laugh at the cute sayings of children, but the telling remarks of a young brother are not always admired by the grown-up sister.—Cape Cod Item.

—A colored philosopher is reported to have said: "Life, my brethren, am mostly made up of prayin' for rain and then wishin' it would clear off."—Presbyterian.

—Do you weally believe in dwalng the color line, Miss Weston?" asked Cholly Weston. "Yes, I object to people being green," she replied, coldly.—Lowell Citizen.

—Wooden—"Oh, yes, Wagley is a good enough fellow, but he always laughs at his own jokes." Blinchee—"Well, somebody's got to laugh at these jokes."—Boston Courier.

—If some people were to do unto others as they would have others do to them they would not have a single moment in which to look out for themselves.—Dallas News.

—Experience is a safe light to walk by and he is not a rash man who expects to succeed in future from the same means which have secured it in times past.—Wendell Phillips.

—Punsy—The vital flavor of wit is its entire unexpectedness. Now—Criticism—Then, by that test what a wit you must have, for I am sure nobody expects it.—Baltimore American.

The Farmer and the Government.

That great magazine The Century, published by The Century Co., of New York City, is going to outdo its own unrivaled record in its programme for the coming year. Among its features is a series of articles on what the Government is doing and ought to do for the farmer, including "The Farmer's Discontent," "Cooperation," the Working of the Department of Agriculture, etc. A novel of America and India by Rudyard Kipling, written with a young American author, is one of four novels which it will print, and the greatest American writers will furnish its short stories. The famous Spaulding, Emilio Castelar, will contribute a new Life of Columbus, to be magnificently illustrated; there will be articles on the World's Fair, by special arrangement with the managers; the humorist "Bill Nye" is to contribute a unique series, and different phases of New York life will be treated in splendid illustrated articles. The first of these New York articles is "The Borey" in the November Century.

What It Must Come To.

Magistrate (a few years hence)—I understand that you were attacked by three footpads on your way home last night, and shot one of them. I fine you \$10.

Citizen—What for?
Magistrate—For letting the other two get away. Next case.—Good News.

"A Yard of Roses."

One of the popular paintings at the New York Academy of Design was a yard-long panel of roses. A crowd was always before it. One art critic exclaimed "Such a bit of nature should belong to all the people. It is too beautiful for one man to hide away."

The Youth's Companion, of Boston, seized the idea and spent twenty thousand dollars to reproduce the painting. The result has been a triumph of artistic delicacy and color.
The Companion makes this copy of the painting an autumn gift to each of its five hundred thousand subscribers. Any who may subscribe now for the first time and request it, will receive "The Yard of Roses" without extra charge while the edition lasts.

Besides the gift of this beautiful picture all new subscribers will receive the Companion free from the time the subscription is received till January first, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Double Numbers, and for a full year from that date. The price of the Companion is \$1.75 a year. Every family should take this brightest and best of illustrated literary papers in addition to its local paper.

Honors sense is a pretty good thing to have at times. It teaches a fellow to say neigh.—Rochester Post.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you look, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

"THANKS," said the guest to the colored man who brought his soup at last. "You have taken a great walk off my mind."—Washington Star.

Hammond Res All

Slew the Janizaries. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters slays the dragon of disease. It roots out malarial complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia and constipation, remedies inactivity of the kidneys, reinforces an enfeebled system. This medicine of early use cures nervous indigestion, chronic, liver, local Bitters and demand the genuine Hostetter's.

Tan trouble with the man after your own heart, young woman, is that he isn't.—Boston Transcript.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Mr. Bines—"I put my foot right down on the whole business." Mr. Figgs—"You V-need it, eh?"

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc., are cured by Carter's Small, Sweet and Belladonna Backache Pastors. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Monuments are not always erected to the men who are buried in thought.—Detroit Free Press.

The Public Awards the Palm to Halo's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Every baby bear passes through a period of incubation.—Binghamton Republican.

Those who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a day.

It is singular how a surgeon retains his popularity when he so often cuts his friends.



Big, but bad.
—the old-fashioned pill. Bad to take, and bad to have taken. Inefficient, too. It's only temporary relief you can get from it.

Try something better. With Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the benefit is lasting. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels. Taken in time, they prevent trouble. In any case, they cure it.

And they cure it easily; they're mild and gentle, but thorough and effective. There's no disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick and Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest, and the easiest to take—but besides that, they're the cheapest pill you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get. This is true only of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

Taking butter from milk was known in the earliest times. It was left for our time to make a milk of cod-liver oil.

Milk, the emulsion of butter, is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is rest for digestion. It stimulates, helps, restores, digestion; and, at the same time, supplies the body a kind of nourishment it can get in no other way.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 133 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

DONALD KENNEDY
Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.

SALVATION OIL
KILLS ALL PAIN, 25c A BOTTLE

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough for 25c.

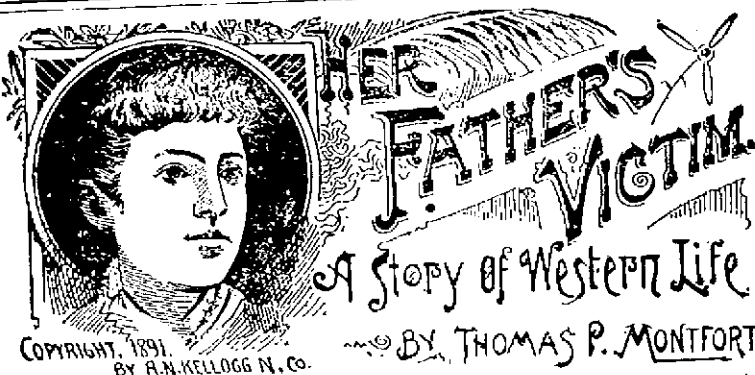
HAY FEVER CURED TO STAY CURED.
We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address: Dr. J. B. Hays, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY
Commission, to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink, Erasing Pencil. Agents making \$250 per week. Monroe: Krause & Co., La Crosse, Wis. Box 661. For 1898-1899. Write now.

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES. THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY.

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing. Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc.



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choice lots. John thought he'd better go home and talk the matter over with Mary first, but another rush of customers and another sale of a dozen lots decided him that delay was dangerous, so he told Seraggs to go on and fix up the contract then and there.

Seraggs, by the way, was a typical western real estate agent—in some particulars, at least. He was full of business, unsparing of his talk, bland, snuffing and wildly enthusiastic. He was a hustler from the word go, and he never tired of talking up and showing up the advantages of his town. It came as natural to him to figure up enormous profits on investments in town lots as it did to eat and sleep, and he always made it so plain that the would-be investor could almost see the profits sticking out. He always made each customer feel that he was giving him a decided advantage over all other customers by letting him have lots that he had reserved for his own special tooth, so to speak.

It must not be inferred that Seraggs, or for that matter the average western real estate agent, was or is dishonest. Seraggs had lots of business, and customers were crowding on him anxious to make investments, and there was lots of money in it to him, and he was anxious to build up his town, and all that sort of thing; so likely as not he never had time to think of what the outcome of the affair might possibly be to his investors. Under such circumstances the best of us are liable to forget some things. But enough of that.

When John Green got his papers and had paid down his money, he left Mr. Seraggs' office and started down street. He had not gone far, however, before, in turning a corner, he came face to face with Harry Pearson, who was hurrying along in the direction of Seraggs' office. Harry was coming at such speed that he did not see Green until he had nearly collided with him, and when he did see him he stopped dead short and from his looks and actions it was apparent that he would not have been more surprised if he had met the czar of Russia with all his royal attendants.

"Why! Mr. Green," he exclaimed, "is it possible you are in town so early?" "Yes," said John, "I came down this morning."

"That so? Well, you haven't seen Seraggs yet, at any rate?" "Yes, I have just come from his office."

"What! You've seen Seraggs?" "Yes, and tried my best to get him to accept the money, but he wouldn't."

"I'm sorry you mentioned it to him until I got there. I was on my way now, and hurrying with all possible speed to get there before you did. But perhaps you have not come to any terms with him yet?"

"Yes, I have. I have invested the money in town lots."

"Tut, tut. Just my luck. I think if I had been there I could have induced Seraggs to release the mortgage. I gave him a blowing up about it last night, and he half way promised me that he'd let you off. If I could have got there in time I could have held him to it, but it was just this minute that I got in from

me to hear down on him. At my expense you are working yourself into his good graces, and at the same time getting him deeper and deeper into your toils. I know you, and I know your purpose, Pearson, and I denounce it. Further, I refuse to be a party to it. It is all right to rob and plunder these people with exorbitant interest, and to break them up with wild speculations, and so long as it stops at that, I will go with you; but when it comes to an attempt to trap that innocent girl I'm out."

The young man's face changed color alternately as he listened to this speech. One moment it was livid with anger and the next flushed with a sense of shame. Once or twice he made gestures for Seraggs to stop, but the agent went on to the end.

"Well, Mr. Seraggs," Harry replied after a short silence, "I don't admit anything you have charged, but say you are correct, and it must be acknowledged that you are not above reproach. Your virtuous indignation don't commence quite soon enough. It begins where the profits leave off. In other words you are willing to condone my crimes, as you choose to call them, and even assist me in executing them, as long as there is money in it to you. But the moment they cease to bring a financial return to your pocket you get terribly down on them. You are willing to help 'rob and plunder' the settlers because it pays you, but there is no profit in trapping the girl, so your virtuous soul revolts at the idea. That is the size of your honor, Seraggs."

"I admit that appearance do seem against me, Pearson, for after being a tool in your hands so long," said Seraggs with emphasis, "it would be a miracle if I had an honorable impulse left in my bosom. But miracle as it is, I have a spark of honor yet unobscured. I would say what I have, and oppose your designs on Green's daughter, even if I lost money by it. In a case like this money cuts no figure with me."

"You are very pious all at once," Seraggs said Pearson with a light laugh, "and I wonder you didn't turn preacher in your young days. You would have made an eloquent sermonizer. But we'll drop this subject, if you please, for the present, and when I form designs against Green's girl, such as you mention, and find I am in need of your assistance in carrying them out, I'll put up the 'stuff' and make you solid."

"You'll do no such thing," Seraggs exclaimed with wrath as he arose and paced the floor. "No money will induce me to aid in betraying that girl or any other girl into your power. But I'll tell you what I will do," Seraggs said, stopping before Pearson and looking him square in the eyes, "I'll warn John Green against you, and I'll warn the girl against you."

"You will?" exclaimed the young man springing up with flashing eyes and clenched fists. "You will, eh?" "Yes, I will," replied Seraggs, calmly maintaining his position.

For a minute the two men stood silently eyeing each other, Seraggs cool, collected and immovable, and Pearson at first angry and flushed, but slowly calming down. At last the latter broke into a light laugh, and with a toss of the head spoke:

"Don't be a fool, Seraggs," he said, "because that don't pay. I have no designs on the girl, and besides if I did have you putting in wouldn't do any harm. Do you suppose the Greens, or any of the other settlers, would take your word in preference to mine? Of course they wouldn't. It's you that is known as a heartless villain, while I, in the shade back of you, am known as a kind, feeling gentleman. These people

don't know that I move you and control your actions, and more it is hardly likely that they will know it, since there is no one to tell them but you, and they'd never take your word for anything, not if you were to swear to it. So you see I have got the advantage of you, Seraggs, and if you want to do any warning just go ahead. But you are making a great fuss about nothing, anyhow. Wait until I make an attempt against the girl, won't you?"

"If you have no designs on the girl, Pearson," asked Seraggs, "will you please say what your purpose is?" "Why, what should it be, except to make all the money we can out of Green, just as we intend to make it out of every other settler."

"Then how is it you do not find it necessary to deport yourself toward other settlers as you do toward the Greens? Why is it you find it necessary to go there so often?" "I supposed this was a free country," Seraggs, and that a man did not have to explain to other people the reasons

why he chooses to go here or there. But since you force the question on me I don't mind answering it. I go to John Green's occasionally because I like Louise. To be honest, frank and confidential with you, Seraggs, I'll go further and say I love her. I'm speaking the truth when I say that, so help me God. I do love Louise Green with all my heart and soul, and never have and never shall love anyone else. And now having gone this far, I'll go further. I love her, and I've sworn that she shall be mine. She loves that Paul Markham, but he shall never have her. I cannot win her love, but I can get her in my power, and force her to come to my arms and submit to my caresses, and by Heaven I will."

"Harry Pearson, beware! This is going too far, and they shall be warned." "Go and warn them. They'll not believe a word you say. I'm not afraid of you, for you are powerless."

"Alas! that is too true. I am the demon and you are the saint, and your lies will be taken as gospel truth, while the truths I speak will be believed by none. So much for being your tool. But, nevertheless, it is my duty to warn them against you, and I'll do it. I'll give them fair warning, and if they don't want to heed it they can only suffer the consequences. If you wanted to marry the girl now—"

"Bah! I don't want to marry her, and I don't propose to do anything of the sort. You know that that matter is settled for me. The folks at home have kindly selected a woman for me, and all I have to do is to go back and marry her, which I am going to do in a few weeks. I don't love her and never did, but she is rich, and money is what we are after."

Seraggs made no reply to this, and Pearson went on: "I shall go back there and marry that woman but I will not be compelled to stay there with her. I will soon find an excuse for coming west, and once here I will work to my ends and find my happiness in the society of my little wild flower of the plains."

CHAPTER XI. GREEN WANTS MORE PROFIT. Along in October Harry Pearson went east for the purpose of getting married. He had not gone to Green's more than once or twice after the conversation between him and Seraggs, but he consoled himself in leaving with the thought that it would not be long before he was back again, and he hoped by that time to be able to sway Louise to his wishes.

Seraggs said nothing to the Greens of the young man's intentions, for in the first place he realized that they would be slow to believe him, and in the second place he found it a little difficult to approach them on such a subject. Then again he told himself that it would be premature, anyhow, to speak then, as it was probable that once married Harry would give up his designs on Louise, and even if he didn't it would be time enough to speak when Pearson came back. So the matter rested.

The boom at Paradise Park assumed greater proportions every hour. The sale of lots grew greater day by day, and at last the rush of customers was so overwhelming that Seraggs found it necessary to take in two extra assistants. Several new buildings were put in course of erection, and three newspapers, two of them with daily issues, were established in the town.

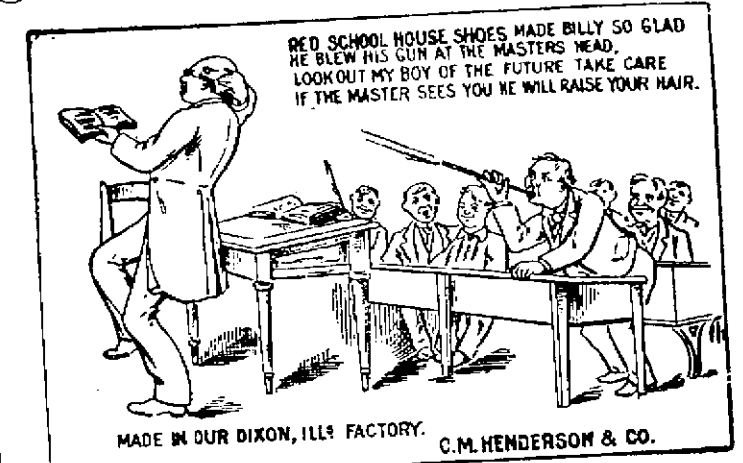
Many of the lots were sold two or three times within as many days, and always at a large advance. Speculation ran wild and option dealing became the rage of the hour. John Green made no effort to sell his lots, for they were well located, and he felt secure in holding them. They would go on increasing, he thought, and when the railroad companies began to construct their lines into the place, and all the other public improvements were put under way, their value would go beyond anybody's expectations. He determined to hold them, and hold them he did.

But Seraggs made an effort to sell them, and in a short time he found a customer who offered to take them at double what John paid. Seraggs sent for John and laid the offer before him, saying:

"It is a big profit on the investment, Mr. Green, and my advice is to take it." "No," said John, "I can do better than that next year. Wait till the railroads come in."

"I tell you, Green," Seraggs went on, "now is a good time to sell. You double your money, and that is profit enough. Take my advice and sell out. I can loan your money where it will be safe and where it will bring you good interest. Make the change, then when the mortgage on your farm is due you will have the money to pay it off."

FOR SALE BY SPAFFORD & COLE



Watch this space next week for an announcement of our Fall and Winter Dry Goods. Still selling and delivering Groceries.

O. F. Wissler CIGARS

The "Soo" and O. F. W ARE OUR SPECIALTIES. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

IT'S NOT THE CLOTHES

That makes the man, but it's the Clothes that fit him for Company. Good Woolens, properly fitted, will transform a tramp to a gentleman.— In appearance anyway.

THERE'S LITTLE EXCUSE

For not looking presentable when prices for goods are where they are. The Best lot of fall and winter suitings in the city. A perfect fit and the quality guaranteed.

E. RITZMAN, TAILOR, Over Stern's Store, Brown-st., Rhineland, Wis.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM, CRANE, FENELON & CO.,

Always Have on Hand a Full Line of— DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES. Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

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RHINELANDER - WIS A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION. For \$6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury, during the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on his hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time. T. B. McINDOE, Resident Surgeon.

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County Clerk.....E. P. Brennan
Sheriff.....J. L. Merkle
District Attorney.....W. W. McCornick
County Judge.....D. S. Johnson
Register of Deeds.....J. S. Johnson
Clerk of Court.....J. S. Johnson
Sup't. of Schools.....A. D. Trickett
Surveyor.....T. J. Conner
Municipal Judge.....Paul Browne
Coroner.....J. Jewell

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SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Son.
Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:30
Sabbath school immediately after morning
service.

Catholic Church.
SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at
10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at
2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday
at 7 P. M.
REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Ser.
vice at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:00 P. M.
Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M., after morning
service.
REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor.

German Lutheran Church.
SERVICES twice a month, also Sunday school.
REV. J. DEJUS, Pastor.

Baptist Church Calendar.
SUNDAY.
Public Service and Sermon.....11:30 A. M.
Sunday School.....12:00 P. M.
Song and Praise Service.....6:15 P. M.
Public Service and Sermon.....7:30 P. M.

G. A. R.
JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 232. Regular
meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesday evenings of each
month at hall in Brown's block.
RICHARD H. BIRD, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adj.

I. O. O. F.
ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at
hall every Monday evening.
J. Treusler, Sec. O. F. WISLER, N. G.

D. O. F. R.
LAURESTINA LODGE, No. 25, meets every
first and third Wednesday of each month
in the Odd Fellows' hall on Stevens Street.
B. T. PUGH, Sec. Mrs. O. F. WISLER, N. G.

F. & A. M.
RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, meets first
and third Tuesdays in every month in the
postoffice block.
A. McNeill, Sec. H. C. Keith, W. M.

I. O. G. T.
Pelican Rapids Lodge, No. 211. Meets every
Friday evening at hall on Public Square.
Visiting members are cordially invited.
Nellie Chaske, K. S. Chas. Woodcock, C. T.

K. O. P.
Flambert Lodge No. 71. Holds regular meet-
ing Friday nights in open house block.
E. G. Spuler, K. of R. S. E. B. Morley, C. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.
D. J. Jenkins, Rec. E. B. Morley, Capt.

S. O. F. V.
W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 55, Wisconsin Division
of I. O. V. U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. hall
on the first and third Thursday evenings of each
month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
G. C. KRONEN, Capt.

C. K. O. F. W.
Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last
Sunday of each month at 4 P. M., at Good
Temple.
Rev. N. J. Sec. Sec. J. N. Kennan Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,
Attorneys-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON
Attorney-at-Law,
Special attention paid to homestead
law and contests.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney-at-Law,
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections & Successors.

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor
RHINELANDER, WIS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.
Office in Gray's block.

C. S. McINDOE, D. D. S.
Dental Parlors,
Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

J. M. DODD, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon.
Office at Hospital,
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

KEITH
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Brown's Block.
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

D. CONOVER, L. F. PORTER, H. P. PADLEY
Conover, Porter & Padley,
ARCHITECTS.
Pioneer block, Knight block,
Madison, Wis. Ashland, Wis.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.
NORTH BOUND.
No. 9—Limited.....4:01 A. M.
No. 13—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation arrives.....3:00 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 10—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M.
No. 14—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M.
No. 16—Limited.....1:15 P. M.

W. E. ASHTON, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y
The Short Line East to Gladstone, Sault Ste.
Marie and all Canadian and New England points
and WEST to
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Western Minnesota
and Dakota.

TRAINS WEST.
No. 2—Passenger.....10:15 P. M. through
No. 87—Passenger.....7:38 A. M. local
between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 21—Freight.....9:30 A. M.

TRAINS EAST.
No. 86—Passenger.....7:37 P. M. local
between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 1—Passenger.....8:12 P. M. through
No. 39—Freight.....8:47 P. M.

Close connections made at Pennington with M. &
W. R'y for all Lake Superior points, and at Trout
Lake with D. S. & A. R'y for Mackinac and all
Lower Peninsula points.

Thursday, Nov. 12, 1891.

For dry wood, enquire of E. L.
Daniel.

D. S. Johnson was up to Minocqua
Tuesday.

Rev. Father July is at Green Bay
this week.

Julius Prenzlow has gone to Neenah
for a visit to his parents.

Mrs. McCullum, of Beaver Dam, is
visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Chafee.

The first blizzard of the season
travelled across the Dakotas Sunday.

Mrs. C. Eby has gone to Sheboygan
county for an extended visit with relatives.

Will Dunn was up from Pratt to at-
tend the wedding ceremony of his sister
this week.

The famous Fond du Lac orchestra
play at the Grand Opera House to-
morrow night.

Ted Tripp formerly of Minocqua,
has moved to Rhinelander to reside
permanently.

Circuit Court Clerk Sturdevant is
exceptionally busy this week with final
proof hearings.

Landlord Smith, of Eagle River, ac-
companied by his better half, was in
Rhinelander yesterday.

Giles and Fred Coon are entertaining
their mother, who is up from Plain-
field for a week's visit.

The Gardner who speaks here on the
21st inst. is not the Brother Gardner
of the Lime Kiln Club.

The Menasha Wooden Ware Co.'s
saw-mill and site at Stevens Point, was
recently sold for \$11,000.

There will be a candy, peanut and
popcorn sociable at the Baptist church
next Tuesday evening, Nov. 17. All
are invited.

Thos. J. Owen has returned from a
two months' stay at McKenna, where
he has been looking after the Land,
Log & Lumber Co.'s interests.

The savorous voice of chimney
sweeps has swept across the tops of
buildings almost continuously this
week. They have done a rushing
business.

A number of the Indiana boys em-
ployed in the Screen Door Factory
have rented the Grand Opera House
for Christmas night, and will give a
social dance.

There will be union services at the
Congregational church next Sabbath
evening. Rev. Mr. Mead, of Appleton,
will preach. A large attendance is
earnestly requested.

The notice of Taylor's arrest for sel-
ling liquor without a license, printed
on the first page, gives the wrong
name. It is Felix not Alex. Taylor,
who is under arrest.

A company of Marinette capitalists
have organized a company and will
construct a railroad from their city to
Abbotsford, on the Central, probably
passing through Merrill and Antigo.
It will tap an excellent farming country
and is expected to develop a number
of manufacturing towns.

M. H. Greenly's new hardware store
in the Opera House block, is now
stocked and ready for business. Mr.
Greenly will handle good, reliable
goods in his line, and proposes sell-
ing them at an honest profit. His store is
filled from door to door and all are in-
vited to call and price some of his
goods. A general repair and tin shop
will be run in connection with the
store.

District Attorney Shelton is of the
opinion that the escape of William
Gordon was fully as unfortunate defeat
of justice as if any other of the Oneida
county criminals had escaped. He
considers that Judge Parish's sentence
upon the boy was one too severe un-
der the circumstances. While we do
not agree with him on that proposition it
is undeniably a fact that it is a pre-
tity hard thing to show how his escape
from an officer after sentence was a
beneficial or creditable thing for any
body—except the prisoner.

Fresh eggs, dairy and creamery but-
ter at Jewell's.

The Henvey-Brouette prize fight
failed to come off.

Brad Jones, of Wausau, has sold
his two fast horses. One season of
campaigning was enough for him.

Bottled goods, such as pickles, chow-
chow, olives, pepper-sauce, onions,
marmalade, salad dressing, English
jam, etc., at cost, at Jewell's.

The Rhinelander Brewing Company
have decided to build their buildings
themselves, no satisfactory bid being
received. Alex. McKee will have
charge of the work for them.

Isolated mill plants which run the
year round are experiencing considera-
ble trouble in holding their men or
securing new ones. The woods has an
attraction greater than outside work
around a mill in the winter time.

Hon. M. P. Beebe was in the city
yesterday on his way to Wausau. The
recent land decision does not worry
him any, but he says it will be a num-
ber of years before he gives up that
homestead. During the past summer
he did a good business with his sum-
mer home boarders.

Wausau lumbermen are making big
preparations to get some logs down
there this week which have been in the
river since last March. Their drive is
now between Merrill and Tomahawk,
and telegrams have been sent to all
points up the river to let all the water
come. They expect it will be enough
to land them at Wausau, in time for
spring sawing.

The Screen Door Company have
commenced shipping. A car of the
finished doors are sent to their job-
bers daily. A large number are also
shipped to the Wabash factory for the
finishing touches. The factory is now
turning out the fancy designs of hard-
wood work, which has made the firm
famous, and it will well repay a trip
to their plant to see the elegant birch
doors they are making. Already the
firm is cramped for room. The 250x
60 building is altogether too small,
and as soon as possible in the spring
President Bruner says they will build
its duplicate. The change of plan of
the firm from that first intended—in-
stead of making the Rhinelander
factory a branch concern, moving
nearly the whole Wabash outfit here,
has made all their buildings too small
for requirements. Mr. Bruner states
that sixty men will be at work on the
first floor alone as soon as they get
running full blast.

Died From the Injuries.
Daniel Morrison, of Capebreton,
Nova Scotia, died at the residence of
his brother-in-law, Seth Kimball,
Monday, November 9. The funeral
took place Tuesday at the house.
Rev. Humphreys preached the ser-
mon. A large number of sympathiz-
ing friends attended the services and
followed the remains to the cemetery.

The death of Mr. Morrison is a pe-
cuniarily sad one. Two months ago he
came here to seek work, leaving his
wife and five children to come after
he had made necessary arrangements.
He was employed by Charles Chafee
driving team, and went to work on
the fair grounds. He was driving a
loaded scraper when it suddenly dump-
ed, throwing him upon his face on
the scraper, with sufficient force to
drive an iron rod down his throat.
The accident at the time was thought
to result in nothing more than the
loss of teeth and soreness from the
wound, but after two weeks of ap-
parent recovery, his throat began to
swell, and an internal hemorrhage
took place. In less than a day he
died.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a res-
olution adopted by the town board of the town
of Pelican on October 27th, 1891, relative to the
building of sidewalks in certain portions of the
village of Rhinelander, a tax warrant has been
issued and duly placed in my hands for col-
lection, wherein I am directed to collect as side-
walk tax (the amount set opposite the descrip-
tion of each lot from the owners of the following
described lots such tax having been duly levied
upon said described lots for sidewalk purposes):

Original Part Village of Rhinelander.

Lot	Block	Name of owner.	Tax.
8	28	M. Gleason	\$17.00
9	28	Mrs. Randall	17.00
10	28	A. E. Sowell	17.00
11	28	W. W. Fendou	17.00
12	28	Jewell	17.00
13	28	T. McDermott, Jr.	17.00
14	28	S. H. Ashton	20.00
15	28	O. P. Wisler	31.00

First Addition to the Village of Rhinelander.

Owner	Tax.
All of that part of block 1, T. Tuttle	8.50
East of Stevens St. 187 G. S. Coon	35.25

**South Park Addition to the Village of Rhine-
lander, Wisconsin.**

Lot	Block	Name of owner.	Tax.
1	1	Fred Jones	\$14.00
2	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
3	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
4	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
5	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
6	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
7	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
8	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
9	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
10	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
11	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
12	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
13	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
14	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
15	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
16	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
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19	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
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33	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
34	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
35	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
36	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
37	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
38	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
39	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
40	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
41	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
42	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
43	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
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45	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
46	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
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76	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
77	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
78	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
79	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
80	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
81	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
82	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
83	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
84	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
85	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
86	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
87	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
88	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
89	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
90	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
91	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
92	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
93	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
94	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
95	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
96	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
97	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
98	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
99	1	John A. Bruner	14.00
100	1	John A. Bruner	14.00

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.
In the matters of the estate of J. M. Beuls,
deceased.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in
pursuance of an order of license made in said
matter by the county court of Oneida County,
on the 20th day of October 1891, the undersigned
administrator of said estate, will on the 30th day
of December, 1891, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,
at the front door of H. J. Davis store, in the
village of Rhinelander, in Oneida County, Wis-
consin, offer for sale, in parcels, the follow-
ing described real estate, situated in said
County of Oneida, to-wit: The North twenty
(20) feet of Lot Number Two (2) in Block Num-
ber Twenty-one (21) of the original plat of the
Village of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis.
Terms of sale, cash.
Dated Nov. 2, 1891.
4th-Nov-23
SAM. S. MILLER,
Administrator.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,
October 15, 1891.
Notice is hereby given that the follow-
ing-named settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim, and
that said proof will be made before the Judge or
Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis.,
on December 10, 1891, viz: For the Lots 2 and 3
Sec. 32, Township 28, North of Range 8 East.
He names the following witnesses to prove his
continuous residence upon and cultivation of,
said land, viz: Samuel T. Bennett, John A.
Cushman, Uriah Fletcher and James Merriam,
all of Rhinelander, Wis.
Nov 12-Dec 7
E. B. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Wausau,

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

A commercial congress will be held in Kansas City, Mo., December 15 and 16 to urge upon congress the systematic improvement of the Missouri and lower Mississippi rivers.

During a quarrel between Alexander Scott and his wife near Indianapolis, Ind., the latter shot and killed her husband.

Two men named Smith and Felton were lynched by a mob at Mer Rouge, La., for the murder of a man named Dym.

John Lash's livery stable at Jacksonville, Ill., was burned, and thirteen horses perished in the flames.

The executive committee of the National Education association has decided to hold the next annual convention at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 12 to 15, 1893.

The long strike of the coal miners of the Pittsburgh, Pa., district for an advance of ten cents a ton is over and the 12,000 men who had been idle for three months returned to work at the operators' terms.

William Cox, aged 50, and his son William, 23 years old, who lived near Wapella, Ill., were suffocated by gas while cleaning out an old well.

Lawyer McCurdy, of New York, who won the case for the Tilden heirs, received \$400,000 for his fee.

Stephen Bond and his wife were fatally injured by an explosion of natural gas in their home at Anderson, Ind.

Fire in the lumber yard of Burham & Davis at Lowell, Mass., caused a loss of \$100,000.

Chandler & Patchett's woolen mill at Montgomery, N. Y., was burned, causing a loss of \$101,033.

The boiler of a thrasher exploded near Sanborn, N. D., killing Ed. Thompson, the engineer, Albert Thompson, the fireman, and Ed. Swart-wout.

The steamship Fulda made the trip from Gibraltar to New York in eight days and eight hours, the shortest trip between the two ports on record.

A cage carrying eighteen men fell in the Anaconda mine near Butte, Mont., from the 400 to the 300 level and killed seventeen men.

Telegrams received by Gov. Buchanan, of Tennessee, reported the capture of about ninety of the convicts liberated by miners.

The secretary of the interior has issued an order opening to entry under the homestead law the surplus lands of the diminished Fort Assiniboine military reservation in Montana, aggregating 67,200 acres.

An express car on the Missouri Pacific road was held up by six masked men near West Side, Neb., and robbed of \$3,500.

A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that the increase in circulating medium for October was \$33,810,125; increase in bullion and money in the treasury, \$9,182,163.

A great gold find was reported near Llano, Tex.

In the New York presbytery Prof. Briggs was acquitted of the charge of heresy.

John Kramel, aged 41, of New York, shot and fatally wounded his wife and then took his own life.

Albaire Kouts, the 16-year-old Milwaukee boy who killed Annie Kodatz, aged 15 years, has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

The military academy at Dartmouth, O., was burned.

The Farmers' mortgage and savings bank of Summerville, Ore., was entered by two masked men, who at the point of a pistol compelled the cashier to give up \$4,800 in cash.

Cherokee Indians have filed a petition at Muscogee asking a partition of 14,000 acres of land in severalty.

Siegmund Gosen, a German laborer at San Francisco, murdered his wife and son by splitting their skulls with a hatchet and then hung himself.

It was said that no further demands would be made upon the Chilean government by the United States until after the election of the new president on the 16th inst.

Burglars entered A. D. Sprague's bank at Caledonia, Minn., and secured \$5,000.

A train on the Mount Penn road jumped the track near Reading, Pa., and dashed into an embankment, killing the conductor and fatally wounding two and seriously wounding two others.

Lookout Mountain Cottage house, a hotel, and seven cottages were burned on Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

Junior Tanton, of Hartford, Conn., decided that liquor dealers in that state must take out license in each county in which liquor is sold.

It was said that the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana deprived Ohio of a triangular-shaped strip of land 230 miles long and 12 miles wide at the north end. Should this fact be established Indiana will claim a corresponding slice from Illinois, which includes a portion of Chicago.

Da. Mott Smith, of Hawaii, who was in Washington, announced that the citizens of Hawaii desired the annexation of the island to the United States.

The wool-sate dry goods and notion firm of Weiss Bros. at Galveston, Tex., failed for \$431,033.

Ohio farmers organized a state association with J. W. Chamberlain, of Tiffin, as president.

Four stockmen were killed and an engine car was seriously hurt near Waco, Tex., by a rear-end collision of stock trains.

Robert Wallace, a colored sleeping car porter, was taken from a train at Lake, Miss., by masked men and hanged for assaulting Station Agent Gilmore.

At the leading clearing-houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 6th aggregated \$1,165,330,860, against \$1,212,136,751 the previous week. The decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1890 was 4.0.

A fire at Luray, Va., did \$125,000 damage.

In the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 6th numbered 266, against 255 the preceding week and 215 for the corresponding week last year.

It was said that a Georgian had invented a machine that performed perfectly the work of picking cotton.

Two young men were burned to death in a prairie fire in Aurora county, S. D.

An explosion of six boxes of blasting caps at the Laist Chance mine in Wardner, Idaho, killed Daniel Sullivan, Daniel McLean and William Parks.

Forest fires were raging on all sides of Florence, Ala., and great damage was being done.

At Niagara Falls, N. Y., the heading of shaft No. 2 in the Niagara tunnel caved in, killing two men outright and wounding twelve others.

The Cochran-Fulton company, distillers and wholesale liquor dealers at Louisville, Ky., failed for \$900,000.

Nearly all sections of the country reported that business was healthy and improving.

The bank of Florence, Ala., failed, with assets of \$50,000 and liabilities of \$100,000.

Near Lima, O., Frank McKernon and Frank Taylor were riding on a load of hay when the load was upset by a gust of wind and both men were smothered.

A package of lottery tickets sent from New Orleans via Ireland was seized at Kalkaska, Mich.

Abbe Wayman, the murderer of convict guard Tom Rowland in the Coal City riot June 21 last, was hanged at Crayton, Ga.

The 6-months-old baby boy of Mrs. Mary Dickson, of Atlanta, Ga., was fatally crushed in a folding bed.

William Morrill, 35 years old, of Cincinnati, and P. Hart, aged 45, of Anderson, Ind., were instantly killed at Shanks, O., by the cars.

Joe Jefferson lowered the world's three-mile pacing record by going the distance in 7:33 1/3 at Knoxville, Ia. The best previous record, 7:44, was made by James K. Polk in 1847.

Andrew Kohler shot and killed Annie Drew at St. Paul, Minn., because she refused to marry him.

The giant powder works at Clippert Gap, Cal., blew up, killing five men and seriously wounding one boy.

The price of admission to the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago will be fifty cents.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Congressmen were elected on the 2d as follows: New York, Second district, Alfred C. Chapin, (dem.); Tenth, Bourke Cockran (dem.); Twelfth, Little (dem.); Twenty-second, N. M. Curtis (rep.); Michigan, Fifth district, Charles E. Belknap (rep.); South Dakota, Second district, John J. Jolly (rep.).

Gov. Page, of Vermont, has issued a proclamation formally announcing the appointment of Redfield Proctor as United States senator to succeed George F. Edmunds, resigned.

Capt. Arthur B. Yates, commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, died there of heart disease. He was a New Yorker and had been in the service thirty-eight years.

Notices of contest of the seats of six members-elect to the Fifty-second congress have been filed in Washington, three from Pennsylvania, one from New York, one from South Carolina and one from Alabama.

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Capt. Arthur B. Yates, commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, died there of heart disease. He was a New Yorker and had been in the service thirty-eight years.

Notices of contest of the seats of six members-elect to the Fifty-second congress have been filed in Washington, three from Pennsylvania, one from New York, one from South Carolina and one from Alabama.

Five thousand bootmakers were locked out in London and 20,000 would ultimately be treated in like manner. The cause was a strike by employees of two firms.

SANDHURST house at Norfolk, the home of the prince and princess of Wales, was gutted by fire.

The export of potatoes and all cereals except wheat has been forbidden by the government of Russia.

In the storm of September 14 in Japan eighty-two lives were lost, 3,700 houses were entirely destroyed and 700 vessels were carried out to sea or sank. The property loss was estimated at \$1,000,000.

In a fight between Russian and German students at the university of Dnepropetrovsk, Russia, three of the Germans were killed. The fight grew out of race feeling.

EMIL PASHA has been heard from again. He was about to start on an expedition to the domains of the king of Rumania, which has hitherto been unvisited by white men.

A boat attached to the battleship Howe capsized at Portland, Eng., and six sailors were drowned.

THOMAS HEALY, the most bitter of the anti-Parnellite leaders, was horse-whipped in the streets of Dublin by Mr. McDermott, a nephew of the late Mr. Parnell.

At Berlin the failure of Hirschfeld & Wolf, bankers, with liabilities of \$90,000 marks, was announced.

REVOLUTIONARY tactics in Brazil have so alarmed the authorities in Washington that one or more United States gunboats will be sent to Rio de Janeiro.

It was reported that the Brazilian congress had been dissolved, martial law proclaimed and a dictatorship established.

The Mongolian city of Tهبها was captured by a force of 5,000 insurgents.

In a religious riot at Mazandaran, Persia, a mob set fire to the house of Gen. Saadul Gooly Khan, who was killed, with twenty dependents.

MARIE LEBLANC, a governess, committed suicide in Paris after having fatally shot her betrayer, Valentine Bieras.

It was reported that nearly 2,000 of the Russian troops on the Pruth had perished of typhus fever.

The report that the Brazilian congress had been dissolved and martial law declared in that country was confirmed by a dispatch from the United States minister in Brazil. President Fonseca had declared himself as dictator.

ANNUAL JORGE MONTT has been chosen president of Chili for the term of five years. He will be inaugurated on December 26.

The steamers Parsee and Lou Jane of St. Johns, N. E., were wrecked, and eleven lives were lost, including Capt. Keen and his four sons of the Parsee.

SEVERE snowstorms prevailed in Bulgaria. At some points the snow was 10 feet deep and many persons had died from the effects of the cold and thousands of cattle and sheep had been lost.

It was reported that Martin Flavin, the McCarthyite candidate for member of parliament from Cork to succeed the late Charles Stewart Parnell, had been elected over John E. Remond, the Parnellite candidate.

A SCORE of lives were lost in a railroad collision at Fanaulica, Spain.

The crop prospects in Cuba were more flattering than ever before in the history of the island.

A commission has been established in Brazil for the summary trial of persons suspected of being enemies of the republic, and all such upon conviction were to be immediately banished.

LATER NEWS.

Burned to Death.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 9.—A terrible fire, in which four men and thirty-four horses were suffocated, was discovered in the Mansion house stables at 3 o'clock this morning. The dead were: Thomas Brown, twenty-two years old, single, home in Peoria, Ill.; George Richards, twenty-six, single, home at Lincoln, Neb.; David Elmore and Otto Helbin, St. Louis, who were sleeping in the rooms over the office of the livery stable. There were four others sleeping in the place, but they escaped.

The scenes about the burning building were horrifying as the smoke rolled through into the apartments where the horses were kept. Scantling danger, their cries of alarm and fright were pitiful, and in their efforts to escape they climbed into their mangers, kicked down their stalls, and some managed to break away, but fell dead in the gangway.

T. F. HYNES, a bugler at Fort Snelling, attempted suicide in the Claremont Hotel, St. Paul, on the evening of the 9th, by shooting himself in the head, causing unrequited love.

FIRE on the 9th, destroyed Buffalo Gap, a small town in the Black Hills. Only three houses were left in the village. Loss \$10,000.

By the breaking of a gas main in the Illinois Steel company's mills at South Chicago the evening of the 9th, one man was asphyxiated outright and four others probably fatally so. A sixth was rescued before he succumbed to the effects of the escaping fluid.

While fighting a fire in Cincinnati, O., the 9th, a ladder put up by the firemen fell and killed Lieut. William Becking and Pipeman Edward Anderson. Four other firemen were injured, but not fatally. The fire was caused by an explosion of fine varnish in the cellar.

So extensive have the mails been robbed at or around New Orleans, La., that the banks and business houses have appealed to Postmaster General Wainwright for relief.

The Prince of Wales celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his birth on the 9th.

A MAX named "Sheeny" Armstrong, was arrested in New York on the 9th. He is thought to be one of the thieves who have been operating upon mail boxes in the west.

The paymaster at Fort Clark, Texas, was robbed of \$3,000 on the 9th.

DEATH IN THE DEPTHS.

An Explosion of Fire Damp in a Pennsylvania Mine Causes the Loss of Ten Lives—Several Men Injured.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 9.—Another horrible accident has been added to the long list of mine disasters in the anthracite region. Sunday evening a number of men went down No. 1 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke for the purpose of inspecting some of the workings. As the men were going along the safety lamp of the leader suddenly blazed up, and before they could retreat it exploded. Instantly the mine was a mass of flames and the poor victims were enveloped in it. So great was the force of the explosion that they were dashed against the walls of the breasts and not only burned, but some of them were mangled almost beyond recognition. Seven men were instantly killed and three died soon after being taken out of the mine.

The force of the explosion was so great that it was felt above ground and the inhabitants of the town only knew too well what had happened. In an instant the place was a scene of confusion. Hundreds of people, including the children, brothers and sisters of the men in the mine, rushed to the shaft. The smell of the fatal after damp that found its way to the surface only added to the fever of suspense, and all these anxious ones could do was to wait.

The officials of the mine soon had a band of brave volunteers together, the engines were set in motion, and they were sent into the subterranean caverns. They groped their way through the darkness and soon came upon their fellow-workmen. One by one the unfortunate men were tenderly lifted and carried to the foot of the shaft and were hoisted to the surface.

Amidst the search for the victims, some of the men were taken to their homes. Others were taken there on stretchers. The force of the explosion had hurled the men against the walls of the mine as if they were feathers. Large mine cars that were standing on the track were picked up and smashed into splinters, and fragments of flesh were found among the wrecked cars. One of the rescuing party told a thrilling story of the search for the victims.

They almost lost their way in the darkness, and they felt the gas and after damp coming upon them. Some of the number were growing faint and could go no further when they providentially found the air current and were saved from a fate as horrible as those met for whom they were searching. The explosion was caused by the men attempting to change the air current.

CHILI WILL BE FRIENDLY.

President Montt Expresses Confidence in Egan—Alleged Threats Against Gen. Canto Not Credited by the Chilean Government.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 9.—In the notice issued Friday night by Intendente Carlos Lira to the crowd of hot-headed young Chileans at Santiago, who were unduly exciting themselves about the alleged plot to assassinate Gen. Canto, he not only said that there was no truth in the stories published in some of the local papers, but added that no arrests had been made in connection with the affair.

The meeting of the young men on the plaza at Santiago appointed a committee to go to the Moneda, wait upon President-elect Jorge Montt and ask him, in view of the reported attempt to kill Canto, if the fact that public opinion held the refugees in the United States culpable, and as also of the common belief that dictatorial sympathies had not been stamped out in certain parts of the country to see that justice was meted out to the Balmacedists who were protected by the American minister.

Admiral Montt's reply was admirable. He said that he fully appreciated the generous and patriotic sentiment of the young men of Santiago and of the people at large, but at the same time he was impelled to state that the junta had had no further information relating to the plot than that published in certain papers. In its conduct of affairs, he continued, the junta had to be governed by the laws of the country. It was its duty to see that these laws were faithfully and legally administered.

In regard to the charge that the United States legation sheltered refugees, who are still engaged in plotting mischief, he knew positively that Minister Egan had interdicted the sending out of letters by refugees unless the letters were subjected to inspection. If any such message had left the legation Admiral Montt added, he was sure that it was without the knowledge of Minister Egan, and that if the matter had been brought before Mr. Egan he would have caused the prompt exclusion of the offender from the asylum. Montt's remarks were the strongest source of evidence that he desires to protect the legation.

A Block of Business Houses Destroyed.

ORANGE, Mass., Nov. 9.—A gasoline tank exploded in the barn in the rear of Washburn's block Saturday afternoon which started a fire that destroyed nearly \$200,000 worth of property before it was got under control. The flames spread from the barn to the Washburn block, which was completely gutted, thence to the American house, Watts block, Ballou block, owned by A. P. Putnam, and the Congregational church, which were all burned to the ground.

Met an Awful Death.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 9.—Early Saturday morning two Italian track laborers on the Pan Handle railroad were run over and instantly killed at Mansfield station, 14 miles from this city. The men were jumping on to a flat car just as the train started from the main street crossing. One named Cavalli fell off head first. One of his countrymen seized his feet, but the unfortunate man's head struck the rail and a wheel passed over his neck, severing the head from the body. The Italian who held Cavalli's feet was also jerked from the car and fire tracks passed over his body, cutting it in half.

A YEAR'S WORK.

Resume of the Doings of the Agricultural Department as Shown by Secretary Rusk's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Rusk in his third annual report estimates that the increase in the value of agricultural products this year over last will not be less than \$700,000,000. He asserts that during the first three months of the present fiscal year American exports in cereals alone have aggregated \$76,000,000, with indications that the sales abroad of the surplus from farms will, during the present year, largely exceed those of any previous twelve months. He notes the increase of some \$24,000,000 in the imports of agricultural products during the first ten months under the present law, by comparison with the same period during the last year under the old law, but emphasizes the fact that the increase is confined almost entirely to articles not competing with home products; such as sugar, tea, coffee, etc. At the same time, he claims that the changes in the rates have checked the importation of products which may be produced at home.

He notes a decrease in tobacco imports from \$17,000,000 to \$8,000,000, a falling off in foreign barley of nearly \$1,500,000, in eggs \$1,250,000, in horses nearly \$1,500,000, and a gradual decline in the imports of all live stock. Referring to the import of hides, admitted free of duty, he says that this causes a great depression in prices realized for hides of home production, and earnestly recommends that the duty provided for in section 3 of the tariff act, approved October 1, 1890, be imposed in all cases where the countries from which such hides are shipped have not granted equal concessions in regard to the admission of the agricultural products of the United States.

He speaks at some length of the withdrawal of the governments of Germany, Denmark and Italy of the prohibition against American pork, reviews the subject of meat inspection and urges a system of inspection for all articles of food which are the subject of interstate or foreign trade.

The secretary earnestly recommends that congress be asked to make an appropriation sufficiently large to extend the inspection to all applicants.

He estimates that the losses to our pork raisers during the past ten years owing to the prohibition, which an efficient market inspection can alone remove, aggregate over \$200,000,000. He concludes that the condition of the United States trade and the vigilant supervision of our government justify the strongest presentation to the British government of the grievance which our cattle raisers suffer from unjustly by reason of its arbitrary regulations enforced against American cattle, coupled with an urgent demand for their removal, adding that they have been clearly shown to be useless, and that their maintenance can only be regarded as an evidence of unfriendliness.

He says we have far more justification for the exclusion from the United States of all animals coming from Great Britain and its dependencies than they have for the interposition of any obstacles to cattle exports from the United States.

The secretary deems it the duty of his department to keep the farmer fully informed of the market value of his wares in order that he may know before he markets his goods just what their value is. He congratulates the country upon the success of the experiments in the extraction of sugar from sorghum.

"There seems to be no reason," he says, "why we should not look forward with confidence to the day when the \$100,000,000 paid by Americans to foreign producers for sugar should be turned into the pockets of our own people."

In all efforts towards diversifying crops climatic conditions must play an important part, and in this connection he declares his convictions of the importance and value to agricultural interests of the transfer to his department of the weather bureau.

In reviewing the work of the division of chemistry with reference to the adulteration of foods the secretary emphasizes especially the adulterations of coffee, which are found to extend to a very large percentage not only of the ground coffee but the coffee bean, wholly artificial means having been introduced into the market, of which many samples bought on the open market were found to largely consist. These artificial beans are sold to the trade at four cents a pound. In large measure they are imported, and the secretary urges that such importations, as well as their manufacture and use in this country, be absolutely prohibited.

In concluding his report Secretary Rusk states that from the time he assumed the reins of office he has devoted his personal attention to a general enlargement of the scope of the work of the department in the interest of practical agriculture, especially to the extension of the market for the disposal of the surplus of our great staple crops. He points out that to fully carry out his views will unquestionably involve liberal expenditure, but he says that within twenty years the efforts of the department on such lines as he has laid down will have increased the value of annual agricultural products from between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 to at least twice that enormous sum.

BOMB THROWERS HONORED.

Memorial Exercises at the Graves of the Hanged Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—About 2,000 anarchists assembled at Waldheim cemetery Sunday and held memorial services over the graves of Parsons, Spies, Engel, Fischer and Lingg. Speeches were made by Henry Weissman, editor of the New York Bakers' Journal; Morris Schultze, editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung, and H. Mikajaner. Mrs. Lucy Parsons, Mrs. Spies and Miss Spies and other relatives of the dead anarchists were present at the exercises.

THE ELECTIONS.

Late Figures on the Result of the Voting in Various States.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 8.—The result of Tuesday's election is practically settled as to the head of the ticket. Gov. Boies' plurality will not vary 500 either way from 9,000. He carried forty counties with pluralities aggregating \$2,702. Wheeler carried fifty-nine counties giving 23,850 pluralities, leaving Boies 8,883 in the lead. These returns are based on dispatches from ninety-eight county auditors of the state and are as nearly reliable as anything unofficial can be. Two years ago Gov. Boies had 6,541 plurality and the entire republican state ticket was elected except governor. It is barely possible that one or two republicans may have pulled through by a scratch, but the probability is that Bestow is elected lieutenant governor, L. G. Kinne supreme judge, Peter A. Day railroad commissioner and J. B. Knoepfer superintendent of public instruction.

The senate stands 24 republicans, 1 prohibition, 1 people's party man, 1 independent and 24 democrats. The house consists of 53 republicans, 46 democrats and 1 people's party man, Daniel Campbell. The republicans elected to the house are all pledged in the most positive way to the maintenance and enforcement of prohibition and have prohibition constituencies back of them.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—The latest figures on Tuesday's election, with the counties estimated and a few others unofficial, made by the republican state executive committee, place McKinley's plurality at 20,486. The republicans now claim from 48 to 50 out of 100 in the legislature.

There is a great deal of talk here to the effect that Brice, the democratic senator-elect, may never take his seat. It is a question whether the New Yorker is eligible, and should Brice's credentials be refused when presented to the senate the legislature in Ohio will then have to choose two senators instead of one. Senator Sherman is sure of reelection.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 6.—Flower's plurality is 47,693. The footings stand: Flower, 96,914; Fassett, 48,400. Great interest is manifested in the complexion of the legislature. The figures still give the republicans the control, but in several districts the vote is so close that contests are bound to be made before the boards of canvassers and the republican majority may be cut down. The latest figures are: Senate—republicans, 18; democrats, 14; house—republicans, 60; democrats, 62.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—Mayor Pinckney (rep.) was elected by a safe majority. Charles E. Belknap's majority in the Fifth Michigan district over John T. Lawrence (dem.) is 1,500.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The results of Tuesday's election in Massachusetts can now be given with something like exactness. The vote for governor was: Russell, 157,087; Allen, 150,16

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Squire Devenish's Death and Cremation.

Dr. Healy could make nothing out of the case. Though only a country physician, the doctor possessed a good deal of learning and a great deal of experience, and yet never before had he seen or read of such a case as the squire's. The man was not suffering from any known—or, at any rate, ascertainable—disease, and yet he was obviously very ill, and possibly dying. "Upon my word," the doctor muttered to himself more than once; "if it weren't that the idea is preposterous, I should half suspect that he is being poisoned."

If the case was a peculiar one, the patient, as Dr. Healy knew and took into consideration, was a peculiar one, too. Squire Devenish was a man about sixty. He had led a very wild and reckless youth—under the extenuating term "youth" is to be included all the period of his life between twenty and fifty-five. Fortunately for him, just as he was about to take his promotion to the ranks of elderly and helpless rouses, he happened to meet a young governess named Alice Cleverly. Miss Cleverly was a woman of undoubted beauty, and of considerable intelligence. She was also poor and an orphan, without friends and without a home. Squire Devenish, in spite of his follies, was not without generous and manly qualities. He was much attracted by the poor girl's beauty, but he scorned to attempt to take advantage of her helplessness. After hesitating for a time, he at length made her an offer of marriage. The young governess, delighted at the chance of escaping from her sordid and laborious life to one of ease and luxury, eagerly accepted him.

Probably there was little love on Miss Cleverly's part. It is hardly possible that a young girl of twenty-two could feel much affection for a blase and somewhat obese gentleman of fifty-five. But whether she loved him or not she made him an excellent wife. Every wish of his was obeyed, every desire anticipated and gratified. A comfortable was his old manor house at Saxby made that he actually began to like it. And as time passed the feeling grew upon him until at length he preferred the quiet pleasures of his own hearth to the joys of Piccadilly and Pall Mall. At the end of two years of matrimony, Squire Devenish, to the amusement, and perhaps also to the disgust, of his old companions, from being the most inveterate man about town, had become the most domesticated of husbands.

The long years which he had spent in dissipation had, however, left their effects behind. They had impaired forever his once sound and strong constitution. Again and again since he returned to the manor house he had been ailing without anything definite being the matter with him. He was very secretive now about his early years, but Dr. Healy suspected that they were probably responsible for his present condition, and that they caused his present illness to be hard to recognize, and made ordinary diseases assume extraordinary symptoms. This was the suggestion in which the physician saw a possible explanation of his present mysterious and suspicious sickness.

Mrs. Devenish was unremitting in her attendance upon the patient. All the medicine prescribed by the doctor was administered by her. All the dishes ordered by the doctor were prepared by her. Nothing reached the sufferer's lips but through her hands. No length of watching, no amount of labor seemed too great a demand on her gratitude to the man who had raised her from poverty to riches, and from dependence to position.

It was about the third week of the squire's illness, and he was not getting better, but steadily worse. Several times Dr. Healy had proposed to call in the service of a London physician of high reputation, but the patient had always objected, and Mrs. Devenish had somewhat reluctantly acquiesced in his objections. Dr. Healy was becoming more and more utterly bewildered by the symptoms, and more and more perplexed as to their cause.

When he reached the house that morning he found his patient in a state of great excitement, which Mrs. Devenish was vainly trying to soothe. Dr. Healy joined her in her efforts, but it was no use.

"I won't have him here!" the sick man cried, in a wild incoherent way. "I won't have the ruffian here. Order him out—tell James to turn him out. He has no right to be in my house—the coward! Doctor, you won't see me insulted when I'm too ill to protect myself? You'll see that he's turned out?"

"Yes, yes, squire," replied Dr. Healy, not certain whether the patient was referring to an actual person or was the victim of a delusion. "Yes, yes, squire, make yourself easy on the point. I'll turn him out and no mistake. Just you lie still, and it will be all right."

"You'll promise, doctor, you'll promise!" cried Squire Devenish, eagerly, but in a very weak voice. He was becoming exhausted by his previous excitement.

"Yes, yes, I'll promise," answered Dr. Healy, as he smoothed down the patient's pillow.

The patient still was not satisfied, and tried to urge the doctor to immediate action in the matter. Dr. Healy, on his part, did what he could by word and act to quiet and compose him, till at last, to the doctor's and Mrs. Devenish's satisfaction, he dropped off exhausted into a deep sleep. Dr. Healy and Mrs. Devenish then left the bedroom.

"What caused all this excitement?" asked the doctor.

"Oh, doctor," replied Mrs. Devenish, with a sob. "Capt. Roke arrived this morning, and forced his way into John's room."

Dr. Healy understood the situation at once. Capt. Roke was the squire's cousin, and though much younger, had been formerly his bosom friend. Many a time had the two heard the chiming together. At that time the squire was very liberal to his young kinsman, who cherished reasonable hopes that he would make him his heir. With the squire's marriage, Capt. Roke's prospects were considerably darkened, and Capt. Roke was proportionately annoyed. His opposition to the marriage had been very unscrupulous, and had left a certain bitterness in the mind of the squire. After the marriage, he and Mrs. Devenish got on badly together. Mrs. Devenish did not like the captain, and the captain cordially hated her. At last matters came to a crisis. The captain, in a moment of half-tipsy folly, let drop some expressions reflecting on the lady's character, and after a violent scene, he was ordered out of the house. Since then, Squire Devenish had refused utterly to have any intercourse with him whatever. This was the gentleman who had suddenly turned up, and had forced his way into the sick man's room.

Dr. Healy reflected for a moment. "Where," he then inquired, "where is this person?"

"In the library," murmured Mrs. Devenish.

"I'll see him." With a resolute face and a firm step Dr. Healy walked straight to the library. The moment he opened the door he espied the captain sitting quietly by the fire reading a big folio and smoking a cigar. He rose as the doctor entered. He was a handsome man enough had his features not been rendered sodden with drink.

"The doctor, I presume?" he said.

Dr. Healy bowed.

"Ah, glad to meet you. Just came here to see how my cousin, the squire, was getting on," continued Capt. Roke, in an uneasy tone. He evidently noticed the resolution in the physician's face, and was uncomfortable.

"Not any better for your being here," replied Dr. Healy, bluntly. "Your conduct in forcing your way into his bedroom was, let me tell you, cowardly, and might have caused his death."

When Dr. Healy was roused he didn't mince matters.

"I wanted to know what was wrong with him," stammered Capt. Roke, angry, yet disconcerted. "I'm his nearest relative, and I have a right to know. I'm not going to leave him helpless in the hands of that creature whom he picked out of the gutter."

"If you had wanted to know, you should have come to me," said Dr. Healy, sternly.

"Well, now you're here, what is wrong with him?" demanded the captain.

Dr. Healy hesitated. He had suggested the question, and now he couldn't answer it. He took refuge in a stratagem.

"After your conduct to-day, sir, I shall tell you nothing," he said.

"Because you can't, or are afraid," cried Capt. Roke, who had noticed the doctor's momentary hesitation.

"Leave the house this instant, sir, or I shall be compelled to use force."

"I'll go," muttered Capt. Roke, as, half-seized by the doctor's manner, he picked up his hat and gloves and moved toward the door. "I'll go, but it won't be far. I don't like the look of things here at all. Poor Jack's at the mercy of his gutter wife and her doctor, who's her special favorite, I suppose."

"If you repeat that, I'll kick you out of the house," said the doctor, and he would have kept his word, only Capt. Roke thought it wiser not to give him the chance. That individual took himself off as quickly as he could, and made his way to Braxley Inn, where he established himself to await developments.

The interview brought home to Dr. Healy the awkwardness, if not danger, of his position. If the squire died, how much more awkward and dangerous would that position become? His mind was made up. Without consulting Mrs. Devenish or the squire, he walked to the village telegraph office and wired to the distinguished London physician, Sir William MacFissic, to come at once. An hour later he received a reply. Sir William would arrive the next morning.

With a mind much easier than it had been of late, Dr. Healy was that evening sitting smoking his pipe in his study, when his equanimity received a rude shock. The groom from the manor house arrived post haste with a message for him to come at once. The squire had suddenly become much worse.

Hastily scrambling up on the dog-cart beside the groom, Dr. Healy drove off to the manor house. When he arrived he found the squire obviously in the last agonies. To Mrs. Devenish's piteous appeals the physician could make only one answer: There was no hope. Half an hour later the squire was dead.

With a downcast mind, Dr. Healy walked home that night. Never before had he felt so trying a position. What a fool he was not to have called in Sir William MacFissic sooner! Here was a patient dead of he knew not what. Was he to give a certificate or not? If he did not give one and it turned out that the squire died of natural disease, what a useless scandal he would create, and what a fool he should look. If he gave one and Capt. Roke renewed his insinuations, what then? At best an inquest and a verdict that the deceased died from natural causes. But if, and Dr. Healy could not disguise from himself that it was possible, the death was not from natural causes? Why, he might find himself in the dock as the poisoner or the poisoner's accomplice.

Dr. Healy spent a most miserable night. When the morning came all that he had resolved on was to do nothing until he had consulted Sir W. MacFissic, whose coming he had not counted on.

Dr. Healy spent a most miserable night. When the morning came all that he had resolved on was to do nothing until he had consulted Sir W. MacFissic, whose coming he had not counted on.

Dr. Healy met the great physician at the station, and on the way to the manor house told him of the squire's death, and of his difficulties as to the cause of it. Sir William asked carefully as to the symptoms, and as to the deceased's habits of life. He gave no opinion as to the cause of death until he had seen the body. Then he spoke decisively.

"Don't trouble your mind about it, doctor," he said; "it's a perfectly clear case."

"But what did he die of, Sir William?" asked Dr. Healy anxiously.

"Why, everything. There isn't a sound organ in the man's body. Say, as the most obvious, cirrhosis of the liver. That will do very well. When can I get a brain back to town?"

Dr. Healy gave the certificate of death, but still he was not quite so easy in his mind as Sir William, and when he saw Capt. Roke seated in the library again, he felt less comfortable than ever. That man's face showed that he meant mischief. Dr. Healy felt inclined to turn him out again, but on reflection he overcame his natural desires. After all, the captain was the squire's next-of-kin. Perhaps he had a legal, at any rate he had a moral right to be there until the will was read and the funeral had taken place.

A second shock was in store for Dr. Healy. By Mrs. Devenish's direction the will was read the next morning. Under it she was appointed sole legatee and devisee and sole executrix of the squire. When this was read, the look in Capt. Roke's face sent a shiver through Dr. Healy. But what startled and shocked the doctor more was this: the will contained a direction that the testator's body should be cremated!

Here, then, was a situation. Capt. Roke meant mischief. What if after the cremation he charged Mrs. Devenish with poisoning her husband, and Dr. Healy with being an accessory to the fact? How could the charge be disproved when the body was gone, and how could the evidence that Capt. Roke could easily procure be met, that many of the symptoms were consistent with poisoning?

That evening, Dr. Healy left Saxby for London, to consult Sir William MacFissic. He returned the next morning with a determined look on his face. He offered to undertake the arrangements for cremating the squire, and Mrs. Devenish accepted his offer.

The day after that ceremony the crisis came. Mrs. Devenish, white with terror, called to consult Dr. Healy. Capt. Roke that morning had demanded a private interview with her. He there and then declared that unless she divided the inheritance with him, he would charge her and Dr. Healy with poisoning the squire, and he would prove it. He had taken all precautions, he added, significantly.

"Let him do the worst," said Dr. Healy calmly.

That evening Capt. Roke called again on Mrs. Devenish and asked her for her answer. She refused, pointblank, to give him a shilling. The captain, without a word, left her. The next morning he swore an information against Mrs. Devenish and Dr. Healy for the murder of John Devenish of the manor house. They were both immediately arrested.

When the case came before the magistrates it was soon clear that the defendants had an ugly series of circumstances to meet. As counsel for the prosecution stated Capt. Roke would swear that, suspecting something was wrong from the behavior of the widow and the unsatisfactory answers of the doctor, he privately took some of the medicine and other things which had been administered to the deceased and sent them to London for analysis. Unfortunately the analyst's report did not reach him until after the cremation. It was to the effect that they were all charged with arsenic. The analysis would come forward, and the medicines would be produced. Then, further, a distinguished medical man had been consulted, and would give evidence to the effect that the symptoms of the deceased's illness were not merely consistent with, but suggested, arsenical poisoning. Much other evidence was promised, which seemed to raise the strongest suspicions of guilt.

A considerable part of the day had been occupied in stating the case for the prosecution, and hearing Capt. Roke's evidence. Then counsel asked for an adjournment to enable more evidence to be brought forward.

"Perhaps," said the counsel for the prisoners, "I may as well now state my defense. It will, I think, make an adjournment unnecessary."

"What is your case?" asked the chairman skeptically.

"Simply this—that the arsenic was put into the medicine by Capt. Roke, which the detective now beside him and who has been watching him since the morning after the squire's death can prove."

Capt. Roke turned ghastly pale.

"Yes," said the startled chairman. "Anything further?"

"Only this," proceeded counsel for the defense, calmly. "That Dr. Healy, suspecting this man's intentions, secretly withheld the body from cremation, and requested Sir William MacFissic and Dr. Precipitate to hold a postmortem upon it. Those gentlemen are now present to testify that the deceased died of a complication of disorders, of which cirrhosis was one, and that there isn't a trace of poison of any sort or description in the body."

"What became of the body?" asked the chairman, in amazement.

"It's in the next room at present," said the counsel, quietly, "awaiting inspection from anyone who likes."

Capt. Roke is now doing seven years' penal servitude for willful and corrupt perjury.—London Truth.

—According to a real-estate advertisement in a San Francisco paper, there are not more than sixteen "knowing persons" in that city. "There are only sixteen of these favored lots," say the advertisers. "Each knowing person will certainly obtain at least one of them."

THE EMERALDS OF SOMNATH.

An Oriental Tale of the Wonderful Gems of India.

A traveler in India who recently visited the palace of the Nawab of Murshidabad, thus describes the famous jewels of that descendant of the viceroys of Bengal:

"The prince led us through the halls of his palace to the chamber where the last treasures of his dynasty were guarded by a dandy sepoy with a dark scowling face. We were asked to be seated beside the Nawab in an ante-room, while the iron doors that shut the treasury were rolled back, and the more notable jewels were laid before us on the table."

We were shown first some beautiful armlets of table diamonds, rather flat and lustreless from the eastern fashion of cutting; then cases of topazes, amethysts and chrysopras; then a curious necklace of diamonds of all colors—pink, yellow, red, dark brown and purple. To these succeeded old sword hilts and sheaths of gold and jewels, precious earrings, rings and bracelets in delicate golden filigree, and the finest chased work of the East.

Finest of all, and most remarkable, are the Murshidabad emeralds, several score in number as large as shillings, mounted in gold in the form of buttons, and three stones, each as large as a lady's visiting card, and full of green mysteries in their gleaming depths.

As these three gems were laid on the table the Nawab made a sign to the secretary, who in flowery Oriental phrases, like some Sadi or Jelalladin, related the story of the emeralds and how they came to his master's house.

"When the Herce Mahmud of Ghazni," he said, "swept down with his wild hordes like the locusts of Arabia on the rich plains and fertile valleys of India, he beat back and subdued the idolatrous Hindus on all the rivers of the Punjab, and swept down with resistless force to the three sacred shrines of Somnath. Two motives drove the wild warrior of Ghazni to kneel at that sacred temple: First, to destroy the idols of the unbelievers; then to glean the vast treasure swept together from a thousand Golconda to the most sacred shrine in the east. The temple doors were broken open. The holy halls were filled with wild mountain warriors. They swarmed hither and thither through the temple among the calmly despairing Brahmans, and found nothing, not a gem, not a piece of gold, but only a great stone pillar damped with paint, the Mahadeo, or Great God, of the idol-worshipping Hindus. Mahmud of Ghazni was wrath, and swore in his anger to destroy the shrine and to break down the idol and to offer his fragments to Allah, the one merciful and compassionate God."

"Then the Brahmans broke out in cries and wailings, and prayed Mahmud to spare their god. From a secret crypt in the temple they brought forth gold and offered him the weight of three men in golden mohurs if he would spare the stone pillar and not destroy their shrine."

"But Mahmud was inexorable. Raising his sword and striking once, he wondered at the hollow ring of the pillar, and struck a second time with his steel against the stone. Then the pillar of stone fell open, and from the opening poured out gold and diamonds, and rubies and sapphires, and topazes and emeralds, these three great emeralds amongst them, a countless treasure of gems."

"Then Mahmud gathered the treasure and the gold and the precious stones, and took them with him to Ghazni, where they lay for centuries in his treasury. Then after centuries the hordes of the Mussulman again swept over India and brought with them the jewels and the emeralds of Somnath. For years the jewels lay in the gold heaped treasuries of Delhi till the spider and the lizard had made his nest in the hollow cups of gold."

"Then the power of the moguls weakened and the dynasty of Delhi was hard pressed by foes, so that the Padishah called to him to Delhi his faithful viceroy from Kashmir and the Punjab, from the Deccan and far Bengal."

"Then the viceroys came together, strong men and careless of their Zuzerain, and they divided his jewels between them, he of the Punjab taking the diamonds, Kashmir the sapphires, and the Nawab of Bengal the emeralds of Somnath. And so even after the disaster of Plassey, by the special favor of Allah, the emeralds remained in Murshidabad, and passed from Nawab to Nawab till they came to his highness, my master."—Jewellers Weekly.

The Health Corner.

A certain woman who strongly advocates a reform in dress, declares that "corsets have filled more graves than whiskey," and a cynical wag replies that "whiskey is never put on the bargain counter." The scientific world has ever denounced the corset, but woman's world has ever declared the impossibility of relinquishing it. Into the breach caused by this wide diversity of opinion steps the "health bodice," which will insure a vast amount of comfort to any wearer, whether the young mother, the growing girl, or the woman who indulges in the luxury of the tea-gown. It is an idealized slip bodice made of fine white twill trimmed with embroidery, becomingly full and soft over the bust and boned below with pliable bones, which may be easily removed when laundered. A loose house-gown of any form is worn more comfortably over a bodice of this sort than with a stiffly-boned corset, allowing, as it does, a more graceful play to the curves of the figure, and greater freedom of motion. One is apt to take cold by removing the corset when indoors, and the health bodice will supply a substitute at once comfortable and protective.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

A silver shkel has been found in Galveston of the time of Simon Maccabees, who lived 142 years before the beginning of the Christian era, and consequently is 2,034 years old. The coin is estimated by competent judges to be worth for its numismatic value \$5,000, while the intrinsic value of the silver it contains does not exceed 51 or 52 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Well, what do you want?" asked the acrobat of his assistant, who had begun to whimper. "I want the earth!" wailed the young man.

"First youth (at railway depot): 'Traveled far?' Second youth: 'Not yet, but I expect to before I stop. I am going west to seek my fortune.' First youth: 'I just got back. Lend me a dime, will you?'—Kansas City Journal.

—In sinking plumb lines down shafts the accuracy of the work is often seriously impaired by spiders attaching their webs to the lines, and drawing them toward the wall, often with sufficient tension to introduce material errors in the position of the plumb bobs.

—The wounds made by the new small caliber army rifles close quickly and heal readily, showing wonderfully little destruction of the soft tissues. The next improvement will probably result, it is said, in the bullets being cased in hard metal so as to prevent spreading and laceration.

—There must be myriads of fish living in the depths of the sea whose form and characteristics we can never even guess at, for should specimens be successfully hooked they would burst into pieces before they could be brought to the surface, being relieved of the extraordinary pressure upon which they exist.

—St. Charles, Mo., is in a worse position than any of the towns in Massachusetts. It has two willing and waiting young women to every marriageable man in its population, and when a bashful young fellow wants to go out for an evening's walk he has generally to carry his grandmother along to see that he isn't eloped with.

—"Can you manage a typewriter?" asked one married lady of another. "Can I manage a typewriter? I should say so. I made three leave my husband's office within the last two months, and the last is so homesely that John is almost afraid of her. The management of a typewriter is an art, but I've got it down fine."—Demorest's Magazine.

—A Brunswick, Ga., newspaper makes this effective and pathetic editorial arraignment and appeal, which would seem to be worth several columns of particularized condemnation: "Ladies and gentlemen, as you pass down Newcastle street will you please look at the court house! Is that such a building as Glyn county ought to have in Brunswick?"

—"Why?—Sweet Girl—" "Oh! papa, why are there so many poor people and we are so rich?" Rich Father—"My child, it is nature: nature is full of such inequalities! Everything is unequally distributed!—my dear—for instance—in the sea there are millions of dollars worth of salt, and not a single cent's worth of pepper—Why?"—Demorest's Magazine.

—The accomplishments and acquirements of Hieronymus Lorm, Germany's blind poet, are remarkable when it is known that ever since the age of fifteen he has been bereft of the senses of sight and hearing. He was born in Austria, but when a young man was driven from Vienna on account of his political writings. Going to Berlin he made himself widely known and influential.

—A farmer near Columbus, Ga., has two turkey hens and one gobbler. The hens made nests about seventy-five yards apart in a melon patch and went to setting. The gobbler got lonesome and concluded that the proper thing for him to do was to set also. He got an equal distance between the two turkey hens, squatted over a guinea watermelon and set six weeks before he was discovered.

—President P. R. Webster of the Marine county (Cal.) Country club has started a remarkable immigration scheme. A subscription paper has been circulated among the gentlemen farmers, and it is proposed with the proceeds to import from Germany 300 pairs of skyrakes, bullfinches, nightingales and thrushes. It costs about \$450 to import a hundred pairs of these birds, but Napa, Sonoma, San Mateo and Sacramento counties are pursuing Maria county's example.

The late Calmann Levy, the Paris publisher, was acquainted with nearly all the famous French writers for the last half century, and his house enjoyed almost a monopoly of the dramatists. He was the last of four brothers who were associated in the book trade, and he inherited a fortune of \$8,000,000 from his brother Michael, the originator of the firm. The average annual output of Calmann Levy's presses was 1,724,000 volumes and 2,500,000 periodicals, and he kept going 14 paper mills, 30 printing-houses, 15 binderies and various other factories and workshops.—Harper's Weekly.

A post mortem on the remains of Charles C. Barowsky, who died recently at Sioux City, Iowa, revealed the remarkable fact that he had lived for the past twenty-nine years with a bullet in his brains. He was shot with a revolver during the war, but recovered. Since then he had never been able to lie on the right side or to stoop over without violent pains in his head. The doctors found that the bullet had gone through the eye to the upper part of the head and turned downward and lodged near the base of the skull, where it had become encysted. The most vital parts of the brain were traversed by the ball, and how the man lived is a mystery.

—Many of the older residents of this section remember the late Dr. Warner, of New Milford, and will appreciate this little story, says the Danbury News. When Dr. Warner was a student at Yale he used to come home Saturday nights and return to New Haven Mondays. That was before the days of railways, and, as stage coaches did not leave New Milford Monday mornings for New Haven, young Warner used to mount his father's horse and ride to Yale on horseback. There were several toll gates on the route, and at each Warner would pay the return toll for his horse. Arriving at Yale he would affix to the bridle a card bearing these words: "Please not stop this horse." The sagacious animal would jog along homeward, inevitably reaching his stall at New Milford all right. The toll takers got to know the horse and he was never interrupted.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Did you ever notice how idiotic the smile of a pretty girl is—when it is directed towards some one else?—Binghamton Republican.

—Denzon Smith—"What kind of a collection did we have to-day?" Parson Brone—"A collection of misers, I should judge."—Lowell Citizen.

—Frank (pleadingly)—"I never kissed a girl before in my life." May (coldly)—"Well, I haven't advertised for apprentices, have I?"—N. Y. Herald.

—Repartee—"Your generosity takes my breath away," said the sarcastic beggar. "Well, you can spare it," returned the pedestrian.—N. Y. Truth.

—Mrs. Cumso—"Here's an account of a man who fasted forty days." Cumso—"He was a merchant who didn't advertise, I suppose."—Detroit Free Press.

—Squeers—"Did you enjoy yourself at the theater last night?" Nickleby—"Well, I should say so—they've changed the jokes on the programme since last season."—Boston News.

—A Dog Without Price.—Tomson (exhibiting dog)—"I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for that dog." Johnson—"No, I fancy not—except from a drunken man."—Yankee Blade.

—"How do you get along with your French, Littlebel?" "Very well; I've got so far that I can think in French now." "Gracious! You must find it superior to English."—N. Y. Press.

—A Liberal Fee.—"You have forgotten something, sir," said the waiter, as the diner was leaving. "Keep it for your honesty," replied the generous man.—N. Y. Sun.

—"I like fun as well as anybody," he said, pleasantly, "but I always take care to know just how far to go." "Yes," she answered, with a yawn, "but not how early."—Washington Star.

—"Now, Mr. Higgins," said the hostess, "I want you to behave just as you do when you are at home." "Waal, ef he does," put in Mrs. Higgins, "I won't stay here a minute. I've come away for rest."—Harper's Bazar.

—"It is too bad that the bristles in a handson hair brush like this do not last as long as the back," said the visitor to Johnny's mother. "They will," put in Johnny, ruefully. "Ma uses the back of that brush a good deal."

—Jinks—"Why do you offer such a large reward for the return of that contemptible pug dog?" Winks—"To please my wife." Jinks—"But such a reward will be sure to bring him back." Winks—"No, it won't. He's dead."

—Miss Summerby (on the beach)—"See how dreamy Mr. Veyeshun is! O, Mr. Veyeshun, do talk! Are you listening to the billows as they surge?" Mr. Veyeshun (with a start)—"Serge, sergeant, no, madam, we're all out of serge; but—O, I beg your pardon! Yes, er, delightful, don't you know!"—Boston News.

—Antique Young Lady—"You see, my dear count, I often sit under this spreading oak on warm weather evenings and compose my brightest songs to the rustling of the leaves. It is my favorite spot in the whole park." Count—"Ah! I understand; probably made-moise planted the oak herself!"—Penile D'Alvia.

—Man Was Ever Thus.—Bumpus—"It's no use! I can't sleep with that dog of Van Smith's barking all night." Mrs. Bumpus—"That isn't Van Smith's dog; it's our dog, my dear." Bumpus—"Are you sure it's our dog?" Mrs. Bumpus—"Yes, I'm positive it is our dog." Bumpus—"Well—er all right—good night."—Brooklyn Citizen.

THE USE OF CRAPE.

The French Woman Makes Much of It in Gowns and Tonnets.

It's rather odd, but it's true, that the more some materials cost the cheaper they are, and this especially applies to crape. A good crape may be worn for a long time, dressed and re-dressed, and re-dressed again, and it always looks as good as new, while a cheap quality of crape has the unpleasant fashion of growing rusty in a very short time and looking like mitigated woe and suggesting nothing so much as grief that will not survive a rainy day.

French women thoroughly understand the art of mourning, as they do everything else, and they realize that the English woman who walks with a huge veil over her face and extending far down her back may be a monument of woe, but is really also a blot upon the face of the earth. Instead, the Parisian has arranged on her street gown a full front of crape, and by full one means covering the entire front, a bodice with sleeves and jacket fronts of crape, and then the tiniest of small bonnets, on which is arranged the heavy crape veil turned back.

There are several reasons why a veil worn off the face is recommended. First, crape, when it is worn over the face, seems to shut out all the sunshine and goodness of life, whereas when it is properly draped it is a distingue looking and, most important of all, it is becoming.—N. Y. Sun.

Making a Fuss.

Many years ago a prominent clergyman was consulted by the ladies of his congregation about certain clerical work in which they were interested. Smiling at their earnestness, he said: "That's right, ladies; make a fuss—make a fuss! That's the only way to get work done in this world! Set about it yourself, and make a fuss while you do!" And so it is. Thinking about wrongs and sighing over them never mended one. But the people who exert themselves to right the wrong, making a good stir about it while they do, and worrying at other people to exert themselves too, will often force the other people into activity in sheer self-defense. The other people would like to sit quiet and take it out in sighing, but these energetic fussers will not let them. At last, to get rid of the agitators, they rouse up, go to work with a will, and accomplish what is asked of them for the sake of the peace they obtain thereby. But whatever their motive, all mankind has the benefit. It is not only well to get wrongs righted, it is also well to get sluggish people stirred up occasionally.—Harper's Bazar.

A new burner is being built at the Clayton mill.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Aftan were at Superior last week.

S. H. Ashton goes to Indiana for a brief visit, this week.

J. P. Underwood was in the city for a days stay this week.

Jim Harrigan is at Phillips looking up life insurance business.

T. B. McIndoe was at Minneapolis this week; on professional business.

A score or more of cows were locked up in the pound by Marshal Harrigan.

O. F. Wisler and Arthur Taylor were at Minocqua on a business trip Monday.

Mrs. John Evans and Mrs. M. Tittermore were guests at C. Ely's home for several days past.

Mike Driscoll, of Antigo, was in this city Tuesday to attend the Dunn-Whitney nuptials.

John E. Fardon, of Hazelhurst, was town yesterday after men for the Yawkey & Lee Lumber Co.

Will Squier, of Big Rapids, Mich., was in the city Monday, representing a Chicago jewelry house.

D. B. Stevens & Son will build a burner to use at their mill next season. The foundation is now being laid.

Mrs. J. V. Potter has returned from an extended southern trip, which has proven quite beneficial to her health.

The local jewelers are receiving a big lot of holiday goods. They are also stocking up well for the cap trade.

F. S. Robbins was in town for an over-Sunday visit with his family. The new postoffice is established. It bears his name.

Geo. Jenkinson and son D. L. left for the Rainy River country, in Minnesota, Monday. They will be absent a week or ten days.

Julius Prenzlow has sold out his interest in the meat business and the firm is now E. A. Hallet & Co. Ernest Kuehl is again back in the market.

For Sale.—We have three good work horses which will be sold at reasonable figures.

D. B. Stevens & Son.

The G. A. R. and S. of V. members indulged in pork and bean supper at their hall last Saturday evening, which proved to be a pleasant social affair.

E. L. Browne and wife came up from Waupaca last week for a short visit at the home of his son Paul. They were accompanied by Mrs. A. A. Bue, of Fremont, Nebraska.

While Sheriff Mericle was taking the Indian boy, Gordon, to Waushara last week, he fell asleep near Kaukauna and awoke to find his prisoner gone. There is no likelihood of his being recaptured, as probably no effort will be made in that line.

To-morrow evening the famous Allison orchestra, of Fond du Lac, will play for their second dance in the Grand Opera House. It is given under the auspices of a number of young men of the city, who will make every effort to have the party successful. No doubt a large number will attend.

A petition has been signed by a large majority of the business men requesting the Lake Shore railroad company to put in a railroad crossing at the foot of Brown street and remove their passenger depot from its present location to a more convenient and safe place. The crossing of the road with Davenport street is named as a very desirable site for the petitioners. The paper was sent to General Manager Whitcomb, and as yet no reply has been received.

E. B. Calkins is in the city this week looking over the Waterworks business. He reports the reign of manager Lewis as a highly satisfactory one to the company. It is certainly so to the public. Moffett, Hodgkins & Clark have but few plants that pay any better dividends on the investment than the Rhinelander system. Its easy understanding that, too. One reason is that the people generally use water, and another is that when anybody uses it they have to pay well for it.

Pete Peterson and his aggregation of beauties came and went last Friday. Pete was very coarse, and the Swede dialect business was enough to upset many a well-balanced mind. Mr. Kirk Armstrong, the victim of the hallucination, should be called off—or thrown off—the stage, and made to see that he is wrong in further persecuting an unoffending public. The other part of the show was a fair variety performance. One of the females was a good high kicker, and the fiddlin' of Fatty Green showed ability, bringing forth riotous applause. The show going public here is out about \$1.50 on the performance, which will enable Pete to dodge the inevitable for a week or so more.

For Sale.
One 7 room house, and one 14 room house. Terms easy. C. Ely.

Wanted.
Men to peel bark at Camp 5, one mile west on Frontwood, on Soo railroad. Wages \$30.00 and board.

PRINCE-TAKING CO.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Foreman & Neeland, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts of said firm will be paid by Mr. Neeland, and all accounts owing to the firm will be paid to him.

Dated Oct. 5th, 1891.
JACK FOREMAN.
JOHN NEELAND.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,
Sept. 20, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on November 12, 1891, viz: Charles Schuch, 1/2 Sec. 20, Township 36, North of Range 9 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Earl Casarin, Joseph St. Germain, Marcus Mason and Frank Easton, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE at Wausau, Wis., October 16, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on November 12, 1891, viz: Charles Schuch, 1/2 Sec. 20, Township 36, North of Range 9 East.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE at Wausau, Wis., October 16, 1891.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Earl Casarin, Joseph St. Germain, Marcus Mason and Frank Easton, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

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